MAKES A STATEMENT

President Cleveland and the Sitna-

tion at Honolulu.

THE DISPATCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA

And the Orders to the Rear Admiral

Accompanying the Vessel.

NO PART TO BE TAKEN IN THE CONFLICT

But American Interests to Be Protected.

titying Him of the Action Taken.

Washington, January 20 .- President Cleve-

land made the following statement this

evening, with respect to the Hawaiian

question, which he seemed entirely willing

"No information has been received which

indicates that anything will happen in

Hawail, making the presence of one of

our naval vessels necessary, unless we are

prepared to enter upon a policy and course

of conduct violative of every rule of inter-

national law and utterly unjustifiable. All

should keep in view the fact that Hawaii

is entirely independent of us and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not be-

ause there has been any change in the

policy of the administration, and not be-

cause there seems to be any imminent

pecessity for its presence there. The ves-

sel has been sent in precise accordance

with the policy of the administration in

every case of the kind and from motives

of extreme caution and because there is a

newed which might result in danger to the

persons or property of American citizens, entitled to the protection of the United

States. This course was at once deter-

mined upon as soon as information reached

"So far from having the slightest objec-

tion to making public the instructions

which were given to the commander of the

Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry

to Mr. Willis, our minister at Hawali, I am

glad to put them before my fellow-citizens.

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1895 .-

of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the is-lands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged

therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that

regard to the protection of the American

existing government, cannot claim that the government of the United States shall pro-

ect him against the consequences of such

Show these instructions to, and freely

consult with, the United States minister at

lonolulu upon all points that may arise,

seeking his opinion and advice, whenever practicable, upon the actual employment

of the forces under your command, bear-ing in mind that the diplomatic and politi-

cal interests of the United States are in his

charge. Afford him such aid in emergencies as may be necessary. Refer to article 257 of the United States Naval Regulations, as

ed. Acknowledge by telegraph

"Washington, D. C., January 19, 1895.— To Minister Willis, Honolulu: Although Your telegram reporting the uprising of January 6th does not indicate that you re-

gard the presence of a warship neces-

sary, the president deems it advisable that

One proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and

property, should a contingency arise re-

manding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert were

presumably discussing Hawaiian affairs. The cabinet officers said they had received

no additional news to that already com

WILL COME UP AGAIN.

Hawaiian Matters Apt to Be Discuss

Washington, January 20.—The Hawalian debate that sprang up in the senate early Saturday and was cut short by the cere-

fact that a warship has been sent to Ha-

waii will not cause the republicans to recall the Aldrich resolution declaring in favor of that course. Republican senators will endeavor to show that this step was not taken until

will endeavor to show that this step was not taken until it appeared to the authorities here that such a vessel was not wanted. But at the same time Senator Lodge and others will probably contend that this impression was based on a missenoneeption on the part of our minister of the purport of the statement made to him by President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic, It is likely that the discussion

republic. It is likely that the discussion over the Hawaiian matter may consume the morning hour for several days.

The debate yesterday was precipitated by a parliamentary piece of strategy and can be maintained in the same way. Mr. Lodge sought to call up the Aldrich reso-

can be maintained in the saint leading to call up the Aldrich resolution, but was blocked by Mr. Cockrell,

who presented a privilege matter in the shape of the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, that being one of

is likely that the discussion

ed Today.

You, as our sole uplomatic epresentative, will confer with the com

'GRESHAM.'

'HERBERT.'

An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, partici-pates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the

Instructions to the Admiral.

the government of the recent revolt.

bility that disturbances may be re-

take any interest in the question

their stores. RGAIN s as

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the questions which always has the right than half Cockrell's motion was debated for a few moments, but meanwhile Mr. Lodge way laying his plans which subsequently proved successful. Mr. Chandler came to his aid, and in the midst of Mr. Cockrell's als aid, and in the midst of Mr. Cockrei's cross-fire with other senators concerning the points of difference, moved to postpone action on the conference report. This question was debatable, and in that manner Mr. Lodge evened up things with Mr. Cockrell and compelled him to give way.

Appropriation Bills. The chairman of the appropriations committee hopes to get his conference report on the urgent deficiency bill with its in-come tax provision out of the way tomor-row, and he will then call up and seek to get a vote this week on the bills making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service and for fortifications and other defenses. The ilrst named bill will probably be reported to the senate to-

It is likely that an effort will be made this week to get action on the bill reported by Mr. Butler on the 15th of this month, providing for the reorganization and increase in the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps. Officers of the line who are especially benefited by this measure have been deluging senators with the senate bill, urging them to call up this bill and to give the bill their support. This outgrowth of much study on the part of the joint commission that prepared it and it is believed that the reforms suggested will west the coderness of the conference of the meet the endorsement of congress. If ac-

tion is to be had at this session the initial steps must soon be taken. Chicago will come to the front in the house of representatives tomorrow with the bill to authorize the construction of a public building in that city to cost \$4,000,000. This bill, in connection with five other public buildings bills, the construction carrying much smaller amounts, for public build ings in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, will be made the special order for Monday's session by resolution of the committee on rules. The adoption of the resolution by the house (of which there is httle doubt) will knock out "suspension day" which was probably the intention of its promoters. Under the standing rules of the house tomorrow should be devoted to the calling up of bills under suspension of the rules-a dargerous floodgate which the conservative leaders usually try to shut oft

a some indirect manner.
The remainder of the week, aside from the one hour given every day to reports from committees, will be devoted to the appropriation bills. The first committee morning hour will be occupied by the military committee, with the bill to establish a national park on the Gettysburg battle field. The Indan appropriation bill is pend. ing, the sundry civil bill is on the calendar and the anval and agricultural bills are practically ready to be reported.

RETURNED TO HONOLULU. Minister Hatch Changes His Plans Owing to the Rvolt.

New York, January 20 .- A dispatch to The Sun from San Francisco says: "Hon. Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian min-ister of foreign affairs, who reached here a week ago from Honolulu, and was bound for Washington upon business of importance to three governments, has been compelled, by the disturbances in Hawaii, to change his plans and return to Honolulu with all possible dispatch. Minister Hatch has received official advices from Honolulu which were sent to him after the end of the troubles. He says that the success of the republic completes the government's mastery of the situation, and there is no question of its power to suppress any disturbance that may be raised by the adherents of the deposed queen." Rear Admiral Beardsley, Flagship Phila-delphia, San Francisco, Cal.: Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia, with dispatch, to Honolulu, Hawaiian islands. Your purpose, as the United States senior naval officer, there will be the protection Arms for Dole.

San Francisco, Cal., January 20 .- The stamer San Francisco, which sails tomor-row morning for Honolulu, will carry as part of her cargo 2,000 stands of arms and about 75,000 rounds of ammunition for the Hawaiian government.

CLARK WINS.

A Favorable Report to Be Made on

His Confirmation. Washington, January 20.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on the judiciary will tomorrow endeavor to complete the investigation of the charges against Mr. C. D. Clark, nominated to be district judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tomorrosco. districts of Tennessee. It is understood that the committee is inclined to the be-lier that the charges have not been sus-tained and that there is nonling to prevent a favorable report on his nomination. It appears that every charge against Mr. Clark has been disproven and it to understood that the full committee will report to the senate favorably in the matter of con-

MISS STEVENSON'S FUNERAL. Services at Bloomington, Ill., This

Afternoon. Bloomington, Ill., January 20.—(Special.)— The arrangements for the funeral of Miss Mary Green Stevenson, daughter of the vice president, are completed. The remains arrived from Asheville, N. C., at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and were taken direct to the home of the brother of the vice president, Mr. John C. Stevenson.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be brief services at the house, Rev. W. P. Kane, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of which Miss Stevenson was a member officiating. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a public funeral service at the Second Presbyterian church, Dr. Kane officiating, assisted by Rev. E. K. Strong, pastor of the First Presbyterian church The services will be of the simplest and

most ostentatious character. The following have been assigned as pallbearers by telegram from the vice president: Messrs. W. W. Stevenson, John . Stevenson and Thomas W. Stevenson, brothers, and Dr. J. W. McKenzie, cousin of the vice president, and Drs. Charles R. Parke and James B. Taylor, all of Bloomngton, excepting Dr. McKenzie, superintendent of the asylum for the insane at

Jacksonville, Ill. The local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Vice President stevenson is the national president, will attend in a body. The chapter has adopted a series of appropriate resolutions of con

GENERAL BETHUNE VERY ILL. First Editor in Georgia to Advocate

Secession. Washington, January 20.—General James N. Betnume, of Georgia, is critically fill in this city. He is neorly ninety-two years old and has had in many respects, a remarkable career. A native of Georgia, he was the first editor in the south to openly advocate secession. He was also almost the pioneer free trader in this country, having as early as 1840, ad-vocated "free trade and direct taxation." At one time he was attorney general of the state of Georgia. He moved into Virginia shortly after the war and incidentally became widely known as the original owner of "Blind Tom," the negro musical prodigy.

A Blaze at Warrenton, S. C. Petersburg, Va., January 20.-An exten ive fire is reported from Warrenton, N. C. A great part of the business quarter of that town has been entirely consumed. Among the stores burned are those of T. N. Casserty, W. J. Powell, T. J. Ellery and J. H. Miles. The loss cannot yet be esti-

A Jealous Man's Deed

Mount Dora, Fla., January 20 .- Today L H. Larkin shot at his wift four times, three of the bullets taking effect and inflicting probably fatal wounds. Larkin is under arrest. It is thought that jealousy caused the deed.

Forecast for Monday. Washington, January 20.—For Georgia: Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

CUT THE WIRES.

Trolley Strikers in Brooklyn Becoming More Riotous.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S PROCLAMATION To Prevent Crowds from Gathering

on the Streets. HE HAS ASKED FOR MORE TROOPS

Several Conferences Yesterday with No Result - Police Charge Crowds of Strikers Who Were Stoning Cars.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 20 .- There was no change in the strike situation here today. Up to noon the companies had made no effort to start cars on any of the lines which were expected to be opened today, and but few on those they have in operation. Large crowds gathered in the vicinity of the various depots, but most of the persons composing them were sight-seers and they gave the police and militia but little trou-

Mayor Schieren took hold of the strike with new determination today. Public indignation, with repeated disturbances in spite of police and militia and public disomfort, due to the failure of the companies to restore the operation of their roads, even with the aid of police and troops, stirred him to action. He sent for the strike leaders and also for the railroad presidents and held protracted conferences. Nothing was accomplished that brings the strike any nearer settlement. The mayor gave out this official statement covering the matter at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

An effort was made today to ascertain if any arrangement could be effected in the interest of public convenience and safety by which all surface railroads could be restored to immediate operation. To this end the mayor had conferences with Messrs. Connelly, Best and Giblin, representing the former employes of the railroads, and later with various representa-tives of the companies, including Messrs. Lewis, Norton and Wicker. The effort was without result. Corporation Counsel McDonald and Commissioner White were present at the conferences. Mr. Connelly later gave out the proposition that the men made to the mayor. It was that the companies restore to their payrolls all men who were in their employ January 12th, and the mayor to appoint a commit-tee to decide to whom both sides could submit their case and the committee to ecide who is to remain in the employ of the roads and at what terms. The men made no condition requiring the discharge of the men employed to fill their places. This proposition was rejected by the

or the companies. Additional Troops Asked. Mayor Schieren, after the failure of his attempted arbitration, decided that the situation was becoming grave. He imme diately held a consultation with Brigadier General McLeer, and at 5 o'clock gave out the following as an addition to his former

"Under the circumstances it has become necessary to secure additional protection in order to operate more of the surface lines. The mayor has since conferred with General McLeer, and has made a request on the governor for additional troops. These will doubtless be given promptly. It is a time when the gathering of people on the streets is to be avoided, and the police have been ordered and the militar equested to prevent any crowds from gathering and to keep loiterers off the

At 6 o'clock the mayor issued the fol-

lowing proclamation:

"To the Citizens of Brooklyn and the Public Generally: In the name of the people of the state of New York, I Charles A. Schieren, mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessary assembling in the streets, squares, or in public places of the city during its present disturbed condition and until quiet is restored, and I hereby give notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage. I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of this request. "CHARLES A. SCHIEREN." lowing proclamation:

Cutting the Wires.

wires on the Fulton street line were cut in several places early this morning. The first cut was made at 2:35 o'clock a at Stone avenue and Fulton street on the down-town track. Another cut oc-curred at 5 o'clock a. m., on the up-town line at Sackman street and later the downtown line was again cut.

town line was again cut.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., a crowd of 2,000
persons congregated at Bergen street, between Vanderbilt avenue and Classon avenue. A car was stopped and the motorman taken off. The car was stoned by the mob, who also placed heavy stones on the track. The reserves were ordered to the spot and soon restored order. There was a disturbance almost in the shadow of the first precinct station house about 2:30

o'clock p. m.

A car of the Seventh avenue lipe lost its grip on the trolley for a moment and a crowd assembled in an instant. The motorman was threatened with violence by the crowd. Two or three policemen, who were present, attempted to drive the crowd back. Officer Harrington was struck in the face by a big Swede. He attempted to arrest the man, and the crowd rushed to the rescue of the prisoner. The police whistled for help, the reserves fell over each other getting out of the station house and the Swede was finally arrested. He gave his name as Andrew Lundell.

Stoned the Cars. A crowd of toughs on the Bergen stree

bluffs stoned the cars of that line and caused considerable trouble all the afteroon. The police charged the crowd, which numbered several hundred, and arrested a man named Gallagher. Clubs were used freely for a while. The bluff was finally cleared and one hundred and fifty policenen stationed there on patrol duty. Ninth avenue branch of President Norton's Atlantic avenue system did not accomplish much in the line of operating cars today. One car was started out from the depot at Twentieth street and Ninth avenue. It got as far as the Plaza, when the motorman was induced by the strikers to desert. He did so and the car got no further. No other cars were run. The strikers claim that ten of the new men employed by the company deserted to-

Ordered to Their Armories. At 6:30 o'clock tonight an order was issued, by Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald of the First brigade, ordering all members of the brigade to their respective armories to prepare for field duty at once. The order was the result of a conference

between Colonel Olin, of Governor Mor-ton's staff, and adjutant general of the First brigade and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, held this afternoon in Brooklyn. The mayor stated that he did not think The mayor stated that he did not think that the troops who could be furnished by Brooklyn would be able to settle the matter and properly profect the property of the railway companies. He asked that the militia of New York city be held in

readiness for an emergency.
Colonel Olin returned to New York and
went at once to the home of Brigadler
General Fitzgerald, telling him of the request of Brooklyn's mayor. The general said it was the best thing to call the troops said it was the best thing to call the troops out at once and have them ready in their armories. He said they could be held in readiness to respond to a call from the governor or Sheriff Butling. The order was then written and the colonel telegraphed instructions to all commanders to have their men notified at once. The general then jumped into a carriage and went to the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, where he made his headquarters. Instructions were sent to the commanders of the following organizations, which constitute the First battalion: Seventh regiment of infantry, Eighth Battalion of infantry, Ninth regiment of infantry, Twelth regiment of infantry, Twenty-second regiment of infantry, Sixty-ninth battalion of infantry, Seventy-first regiment of infantry, First battery of artillery, Second battery of artillery, A troops, A cavalry, A signal and telegraph corps.

It is supposed that there are about five thousand men in the First brigade, but the tions were sent to the commanders of the

thousand men in the First brigade, but the actual number could not be ascertained this evening. The greater portion of the members of the brigade are notified and ready and at midnight are waiting for orders to move to Brooklyn.

First Brigade Ordered Out

Albany, N. Y., January 20.—Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, has asked Governor Morton to order additional troops to Brooklyn to aid in preserving order, pending the street railroad strike, and the governor has accordingly ordered the First brigade, General Louis Fitzgerald, of New York city, to report to the mayor of Work city, to report to the mayor of Brooklyn tomorrow. If General Fitzgerald accompanies the troops he will have command of the entire body as the ranking officer. If he remains at headquarters in New York city, General McLee, of the Second hygingde, will commend to the second hygingde. Second brigade, will command

Address of the Strikers. There was a meeting of strikers at Mugges hall this evening. Delegates from all the lines were present. The meeting lasted until nearly midnight. An address to the citizens of Brooklyn was then issued.

In substance it is as follows:
"Citizens: Seven days since the employes
of the Brooklyn trolley lines were driven
from their posts by soulless corporations because they were human beings and unable to work another year under the terrible strain put upon them by being compelled to run trolley cars through crowded streets at a high rate of speed for fourteen hours for a day's work, though they contracted for only ten hours. "We offered to continue our contracts

with our masters for another year at the same wages if we were guaranteed against more than ten hours' work. The companies refused. All our offers to arbitrate were cruelly rejected. Miserable creatures have been recruited from the outcasts of have been recruited from the outcasts of other communities upon promises to pay them 50 per cent more wages than we ever received. The cars are not yet running, in spite of military and police—not because of our violence, but because the companies cannot get skilled labor to work them upon their terms as to what shall constitue a day's work. The companies' officers do not want to operate the roads as long as they can hoodwink the mayor and the public. If they did every wheel, without the help of police or military, would be running in one hour. The whole strike, heartless as it is, our. The whole strike, heartless as it is, caused by those who wish to depreciate stock of the company held by outsid-

"In the spirit of peace and brotherly love we appeal to the citizens and taxpayers of Brooklyn. We have bowed to the written law and shall salute Gessler's hat until the great mojority of suffering beings find out what we, in bitterness, have learnedthat the laws, the judges and the govern ment are for the rich, the powerful and the grasping. Our servants they should be-our masters they are. Chosen by our suf-frage, they betray us before the cock crows thrice. The rights and the affairs of th people are in the hands of Iscariots. When oh! when, will come the day when their yows shall be spilled on the ground?"

An Independent Order Organized a New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., January 20.—National trades assembly 252, Knights of Labor, met here today and adopted the following reso-

"Whereas. The general officers of the Knights of Labor, contrary to all principles, customs and laws, unseated legally elected delegates and seated others without any constituency whatsoever, in order t perpetuate themselves in office, and,

"Whereas, The said general officers did maliciously and wilfully stoop to mean and petty acts, unprecedented in labor organizations, therefore, be it

zations, therefore, be it
"Resolved, That we could not honestly
continue to identify ourselves with any
movement officered by such men and maintain our dignity; and, be it further
"Besolved That he impediately "Resolved; That we immediately organize a new organization to be known as the Independent Order of Knights of Labor of dependent Order of Knights of Labor of America, valuing the principles we mean to adopt, but with better men to carry them out. We hope to successfully bring within the fold all brass workers who have been opposed to the Knights of Labor." National trades assembly No. 252 has en devoted to brass workers exclusively The assembly could not consent to follow the lead of the Sovereign regime, hence

Another Assembly Follows. Providence, R. I., January 20.—District as-sembly No. 99, Knights of Labor, at its an-nual meeting here today, denounced the present national organization and adopted olutions withdrawing from its control Addresses denunciatory of Sovereign, Hayes Addresses denunciatory of sovereign, have and Worthy Master Foreman Bishop, or Massachusetts, were delivered. The organization elected P. H. Quinn as district master workman and also made him a representative to the meeting at Columbus, Oat which the disaffected district assemblies will form a new national body.

Assignment at DeFuniak Springs. Jacksonville, Fla., January 20.—At De-Funiak Springs, Fla., Wolf & Leas, general merchandise, have assigned. The liabilimerchandise, have assigned. The liabilities are \$3,000; assets not known. Pollack & Bernheimer, the Dunlap Mercantile Company and other Mobile firms are the cred-

American Professors in Prison.

Rowley, Mass., January 21.—A letter has been received from Mrs. A. G. Papazini, formerly of this city, but now of Aintaib. Turkey, stating that the authorities have closed all the colleges in Armenia and have the colleges in Armenia and have thirty-five American professors. Cotten Palace Destroyed.

Waco, Tex., January 20.—The Texas cotton palace was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$60,000; insurance, \$20,000.

HOST HOHENLOHE.

Germany's Chancellor Gives His First Official Reception.

MAKES A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION

Clerical Deputies More Numerous Than at Former Receptions.

WALDERSEE WEARS MOLTKE'S CHAIN

And It Is Thought This Indicates That He Will Be Von Moltke's Successor in the Army-Other German Gossip.

Berlin, January 20 .- Politics and fashion ave mingled at several general functions in the last week. The emperor gave a banquet to the diplomatic corps and the chapter of the Black Eagle. Freiherr von Marschaff Bleberstein, who is supposed to be near the end of his political career, gave a parliamentary dinner and Mr. Miquel, his colleague in the Prussian cabinet, entertained a large company of depu-The great event of the week among poli-

ticians, however, was Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's first official reception last Wednesday evening. It fulfilled all the expectations of the best host yet seen in the Wilhelm Strasse. The chancellor was assisted in receiving his guests by his son, Alexander, member of the reichstag, Count Schoenborn, and the chancellery officials, Wilmowski, Guenther and Kiliani. He met everybody just within the door of the three emperor hall and gave them a welcome of diplomatic cordiality. Nearly half of the guests were deputies. Every party except the social democracy, even the richter radicals, was well represented. Clerical deputies were more numerous than at any previous ministerial function in ten years. Among them was the veteran, Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, who has dropped almost out of sight since he advocated the army bill and was unloaded by the democratic majority of his party. Many Catholic clergymen were also present. The cabinet complete, most of the federal councilors, the greater men of the army and cilors, the greater men of the army and navy, and meny ambassadors came early and stayed to the end. Among the high court officials were the princess of Hohen-lohe-Ochringen, Hatzeneldt, Ratobor, Fuerstenberg and Stolberg-Wernigerode. Some forty Borlin reporters and foreign correspondents responded to the new chancelior's invitations. Despite the throng, the arrangements proved perfect. Supper was served at small tables in the large con-

gress hall. Those whose chances at the tables were small found a fibe buffet at their service. The host moved about in-cessantly, exchanging greetings, joining in cessatily, excanning greetings, joining in conversation, and drawing together conge-nial groups. His open and affable manner won for him a genuine social triumph which undoubtedly will prove valuable to him in his political work. It was midnight before the company began to disperse. Freiherr von Marschall Bieberstein's din-ner on Thursday was more workly efficiel

Freiherr von Marschall Bieberstein's dinner on Thursday was more purely official.
Like the chancellor's, it was remarkable
for the number of clericals present, among
them, Lieber, Bachem and Lingens and
Count Hompesch. It was still more remarkable for the appearance of the minister's bitterest political enemies, such as
Count Mirbach, Herr von Kardorff and
Professor Kropatschek, of the extremeagrarian group. The startling march of
events in France and the rumor of impending changes in the highest official cfrcles were the chief topics in the reception eles were the chief topics in the reception

At the Chapter of the Black Eagle, the At the Chapter of the Black Edgie, the old castle on Thursday afternoon, the emperor had ordered General Count Waldersee to wear the gold chain which once hung on Field Marshal Von Moltke's breast. The marschall's guests agreed that this indicated the emperor's intention to distinguish Waldersee as Moltke's succession in the army.

sor in the army. Emperor William's visit to the French ambassador, Herbette, immediately after Cas imir-Perier's resignation, has been various-ity interpreted, but most persons agree that it was an unwise act.

One criticism is that it may be inter-

preted as evincing a wish to interfere in France's domestic affairs. Count Muenster, who is back from the Parls embassy on a leave of absence, has talked freely at the official dinners as to the emperor's purpose in his interview with Herbette. He conveyed the impression that the emperor is desirous merely of acquainting himself with M. Faure's personality and the probable character of the new French ministry. The emperor has been much gratified by Count Muenster's opinion tha M. Faure is a man of parts and firm char acter, capable of preserving peace both at home and abroad. The change in the French presidency has certainly had some effect upon official plans, for Count Muenster has taken pains to reiterate the statement that he never desired to leave his post in Paris. He had intended to return to Paris next week, he said, to keep an engagement to hunt with Cogimir-Perier. He had deferred his departure, however, to avoid the semblance of Germany's see ing to interfere in French politics. He would return soon after the formation of the new cabinet. Whether the emperor fears to try a new man on such delicate ground or is disquieted by German protest against further official upsets, is not known, but, apparently, he has decided not to shake up his diplomatic corps just now for, on Friday, The Reichsanzeiger that any of the rumored changes would be made in German embassies. Count Halzefeldt, ambassador in London, will come to Berlin on Thursday ostensibly to attend the emperor's birthday festival. The appointment of Herbert Bismarck to a cabinet place or an embassy is held in

The result of Prince Hohenlohe's interview with Prince Bismarck has not been revealed, although some side-light has been shed on it. The Kreuzzeitung says it is

authorized to state that the conversation between the old and the new chancello during their sleigh ride in the Saxon forest brought about a complete harmony of opin-ions. The Tageblatt maintains that an other Bismarck era has begun. Information gleaned from various trust-worthy sources shows that Prince Hohen-lohe listened attentively to a long and de-

tailed statement of Bismarck's opinion but did not pledge himself in any way to accept them. Bismarck's entourage make no boast as regards Hohenlohe's surrender. They say that, before a truly "Bismarck, accept them. Bismarck's entourage make no boast as regards Hohenlohe's surrender. They say that, before a truly "Bismarck, ian" regime can be inaugurated the ministers personally obnoxious to the old chancellor must be removed.

Dr. von Boetticher, whom the prince saved from the ruin only to be betrayed by him, must go first, and then Von Marschall Bieberstein, togethers with certain conspicuous courtiers who formed the backstairs conspiracy leading to his fall. Whatever they may say for public effect, there

is no doubt they expect to triumph com-pletely in the near future. If they reflect the old chancellor's opinions, he must look forward to the sweeping vindication of his STRUCK A ROCK. policy and the overthrow of all those who intrigued against him. He has re-sumed in Friedrichsruhe the routine which he followed for so many years in the Wil-

more in the old official rut. Later in the

evening he takes his long pipe and tells stories until bedtime. He will not come to Berlin for the emperor's birthday.

BOMBARDING TENG-CHOW-FOO.

British and American Warships Close

at Hand. London, January 20.—The Chee-Foo cor-espondent of the Central News Company

respondent of the Central News Company says that the Japanese began bombarding Teng-Chow-Foo yesterday. The British warship Daphne and the American cruiser Yorktown left Chee-Foo to observe the bombardment, which is still in progress. From Tokio the Central News Company corns that in accordance with instructions

earns that in accordance with instructions

from Secretary Gresham, Edwin Dunn, the American minister, has informed the Japanese government that ex-Secretary John W. Foster has undertaken his peace mission for China entirely on his own responsibility as far as the Washington government is concerned.

ment is concerned.

The Central News learns from Chee-Foothat three Japanese warships, carrying troops have silenced the forts at Teng-Chow-Foo. More than 25,000 Chinese have been massed at Chang-Fung, near the great fortress of Wel-Hal-Wel, and fifty Japanese transported to the construction of the constr

ese transports are off the coast at that

FAURE CONGRATULATED.

Mayor of Havre and a Delegation Call on the New President.

Paris, January 20.—M. Brindeau, mayor of Havre, and a delegation from the Havre municipal council presented to President Faure today an address of congratulation. M. Faure sat in the chamber of Havre. M.

Bourgeois will not complete his negotia-

House of a cabinet until tomorrow morning, although most of the portfolios have been accepted. It is understood that M. Hanotaux, Poincare and Barthou, all of the last cabinet, and Eugene Godefroy Cavaignae.

have consented to serve. General Mercler, Delcasse, Lockroy and Thompson are mentioned as candidates for the ministry of marine. M. Viger is another of M. Dupuy's colleagues who are willing to be ministers

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA'.

Destruction of the City of Kuchan.

London, January 20.—The Times's correspondent in Teheran, Persia, telegraphs

French Missionaries Expelled.

De Viler's Return. London, January 20.—The Central News Company's correspondent in Marsailles tel-

sent to Madagascar to deliver France's ul-timatum, arrived here today on the steamer Pelho. He consented to be interviewed, but was very reticent. He admitted, how-

as they would imagine France on the verge of a revolution."

Struck Dreyfus on the Head.

Paris, January 20.—Captain Dreyfus, who was convicted of treason and was degraded, arrived today at the sea port of LaRochelle

on his way to the island of Re. An enor-

mous crowd met nim at this station and

hooted him. The guard was unable to keep the people back from their prisoner. Men and women fought to get at him and sev-eral struck him on the head. A riot was

threatened, but eventually the people were driven out by the police.

Becoming Unbearable.

espondent in Constantinople says:

London, January 20 .- The Daily News cor.

letter carriers of the English postoffice. The

interference of the Turkish authorities with

Vienna, January 20.—A mass meeting was held on the Field of Mars today to protest against the increase of taxation. It was dissolved by the military after the second

speech. The people tried to assemble in

front of the palace, but were again dispers-

London, January 20.—The Midiand Rail-road Company today ran a trial train to the Liverpool dock, where passengers from the United States are landed. The experi-ment was successful and the direct trans-

portation of passengers from the dock to London will soon be begun.

SCOTT'S BODY FOUND.

The Vigilants Hanged Him and Threv His Body Into the River.

O'Neill, Neb., January 20.—The body Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer

Holt county, and who, while out riding with

his family on New Year's Day, was fired upon by a body of vigilants and after be-

ing wounded was dragged from his car-riage, blindfolded and then placed in an-other vehicle and taken in a northerly di-

rection, was found about 10 o'clock last

night in the Niobrara river, about three hundred feet below the bridge on the Boyd county side, close up to the bank in about

seven feet of water. He was in his shirt

sleeves but had his watch and chain and

other personal effects on, just as he wore

A new hempen rope about one and one-half inches in diameter, was around his neck and the end, about three feet long.

ed. The city is much excited,

"Le Meyer de Vilers, who was

Sinking of the Steamer State of Mishelm Strasse, about the only difference being that his dispatches are not now official. souri at Alton, Ind.

A short drive in the Saxon forest is followed by an early dinner. After a short sleep, the prince takes up his evening task with a readiness and cheerfulness which shows his eagerness to be once THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

Some of the Survivors Brought to Louisville, Ky.

THEY TELL OF THE GREAT DISASTER

The Strong Current Swung the Boat Around, and Striking a Big Rock She Sank in Thirty Feet of Water.

Cincinnati, O., January 20.-The passenger steamer State of Missouri, plying between here and Memphis, sank at Wolf Creek, two hundred miles below here, today. Twenty-five to forty persons are reported

Details are lacking, but it is believed here by owners that the loss of life is

exaggerated. Thirty-Seven Drowned.

Owensboro, Ky., January 20.—Brief and fragmentary details of the destruction of the big passenger steamer, State of Misouri, on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, at Alton, Ind., 100 miles above here, have been received. She struck a rock and sank in thirty feet of water. The reports say that at least thirty-seven passengers were drowned, but no names are given.

The State of Missouri was a very long stern-wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. She had on board a fairly large cargo of freight and one hun-dred persons, including a crew of skty. On the City of Owensboro, which passed

On the City of Owensboro, which passed here tonight, were four of the passengers who had been rescued from trees. Two of them were W. C. Leathers, of Hopkins county, Kentucky, and Mr. Gregory, of Cave-in-the-Rock, Ills. The names of the other two could not be learned. Mr. Leathers thinks that at least thirty-five people were drowned. He saw four men go under within five feet of him, but the current was so swift he could render no assistance. Mr. Leathers says there were fifteen cabin passengers, thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board.

The steamer Tell City, bound for Louisville, hove in sight early this morning and took most of the survivors to Louisville, hove in high early this morning and took most of the survivors to Louisville. The terrific current running at the time can be partly appreciated by the fact that the wreckage began passing here early today which would indicate at least ten miles per hour. The normal is about four miles. Alton, Ind., where the wreck occurred, is thirty miles from a telegraph station, with almost impassable roads. The news secured came by steamers passing here today. ed came by steamers passing here today.

What the Survivors Say. Louisville, Ky., January 20.—The steamer Tell City, of the Lauisville and Evansville mail line, arrived here at 7 o'clock tonight and brought twenty-seven members of the deck crew of the ill-fated State of Mis-

spondent in Teheran, Persia, telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"The city of Kuchan, which an earthquake destroyed fourteen months ago, and which was immediately rebuilt, was again destroyed on January 17th. Many were killed. A hundred women were crushed in one bath. The extent of the damage and the number of deaths are unknown as yet. The bitterest cold increases the suffering. Four distinct shocks were felt in Meshad in the last three days, but no damage was done. Sam Cook, colored, gave the following Sam Cook, colored, gave the following version of the accident:

"We were passing down Wolf Creek beach under a full head of steam and for some reason Pilot Jim McPell, who was at the wheel, moved across the river from the Indiana to the Kentucky shore. A massive rock loomed up near the water's edge and for a time we men on deck thought he was going to run onto it headforemost, but he managed to swing the boat's head out, but she struck hard against the rock just a little forward of the larboard engine. Seeing and knowing that London, January 20.—The Daily Chroni-cle's correspondent in Rome says that the documents which General Barafleri selzed in Chief Mangasca's tent after the last battle prove that the French Capucians fomented the present native revolt against the Italians. Therefore, General Baratieri ordered that all strench missionaries be ex-pelled from the territory occupied by the Italians. against the rock just a little forward of the larboard engine. Seeing and knowing that big damage had been done, I selzed a headline and as the boat's nose swung back to shore, I leaped into the water, waist deep, carrying the line with me. I carried the end around a tree, but it

soon gave way and then the beat's head swung out into the river, her boilers rais-ing up on their rear ends and in less than twenty minutes the boat had gone to "Meantime the men named saved them-

ever, that Casimir-Perier's resignation would make a bad impression on the Hovas. selves by plunging into the water and swimming ashore. Being on the bank, I had the best view of the wreck of any-body and I counted twelve persons, in-cluding four lady passengers, who were carried away in the wreck.

Ran Away from the Pilot.
"From my experience as a steamboat man
I am satisfied the boat 'ran away' from the pilot, as she had only three blades to her rudder. I don't think the clerk had time to save the books, for everybody did their best to save their lives. I am under the impression that all the boat's of-The accident occurred exactly at 5 o'clock

Saturday afternoon, but so remote was the scene from a telegraph office that news did not reach Louisville until today. It is regarded as the most disastrous accident that has occurred to a steamer in this vicinity since the James D. Parker was wrecked on the falls in 1881.

Those who got ashore made their way to a neighboring farmhouse after the way to a neighboring tarmhouse after the superior to recease and on the superior the recease and on the superior to recease and on the superior than the superior to recease and on the superior than the superior to recease and on the superior than the superior to recease and on the superior than the super

wreck went to pieces, and on the approach

wreck went to pieces, and on the approach
of the Tell City, on her way to Louisville,
hailed her and were taken aboard.
The State of Missouri arrived in Louisville en route from Cincinnati to New
Orleans at 6:40 o'clock Saturday morning with Captain Joe Conley in command, and, after taking aboard about thirty tons of freight, left at 9:30 o'clock. She had about two hundred and fifty tons of freight received at Cincinnati, and her officers said that the thirty tons received here was the first she received after leaving that

All the insurance on the boat and her cargo was held in Cincinnati, except the thirty tons she received here.

thirty tons she received here.

A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says:
"Captain Joe Conlon, First Clerk Weiman and Second Clerk Howard, with five lady passengers and Pilot Pell and son managed to reach the shore uninjured. The second mate and engineer on watch were picked up by the steamer Tell City and the City of Ownesboro picked up four men and left them at Owensboro. The others, thirty-five or forty in number, including the male passengers and members of the crew, it is thought went down with the vessel.

Caught to a Tree.

Caught to a Tree. Owensboro, Ky., January 20.—Four survivors from the wreck of the steamer State of Missouri were on the mail packet, city of Owensboro, when she passed today. They saved their lives by swimming and managing to catch to a tree some dis-tance below. One had reached shore, but the other three remained in the tree till

rescued.

It is believed by them that from twenty It is believed by them that from twenty to forty lives were lost.

A yawl containing a woman and children was upset by men trying to climb in and all were drowned, they think. There were over one hundred people on the boat, according to their estimate. The cabin and upper works of the boat floated away. The texas and pilot house were towed ashore at Rockport. The City of Owensboro got out part of the freight from the cabin

deck.

Most of the passengers saved went up
the river on the Tell City.

FOR CHICAGO TRADE

The Herald Says Southern Rates Are in Favor of New York.

THEY ARE CONTROLLED IN THAT CITY

And Chicago Charges That Western Merchants Are Grossly Discriminated Against in Freight Rates.

Chicago, Ill., January 20 .- (Special.)-The Chicago Herald has a long and carefully prepared article concerning freight rates from Chicago to the south, in which it is charged that there is gross discrimination against Chicago merchants by the southern railways and that the discrimination is made by New York influences controlling these goads in favor of New York mer-

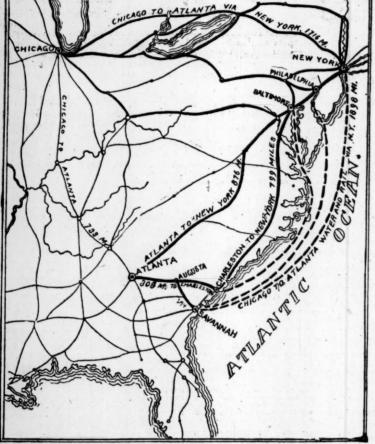
Results of the Atlanta Trip. "A peculiar method of modern railway making of freight rates. The route is everything. If you desire to route the buggy over the direct lines which bring Atlanta within 733 miles of Chicago, you can do so, of course. But an agent of competing lines will inform you that he-can ship your buggy around by New York, Cape Hatteras and Charleston to Atlanta, 1,898 miles, giving it a ride of 1,165 mile more than it would enjoy if it went direct, and that he will do all this and save you \$5 besides. And the agent will mean what he says and carry out his agreement. Of course, if the man at the other end is in a hurry, and must have that buggy at once, you will be compelled to do one of two things, and your decision in this instance may affect favorably or unfavorably your future business relations with the southeast—you will pay the exorbitant toll charged by the direct route, or rather, by the lines comprising it, south of the Ohio river, or you will notify your Atlanta customer that you cannot do business with him—that you are driven out of the southeastern trade by prohibitory freight tariff.

Chicago Practically Shuf Out. Chicago Practically Shuf Out.

"As a matter of fact the discrimination against Chicago and favorable to New York in the southeastern territory, is so great that while the disposition of the people of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Macon, Savannah, Charlestaon, Jacksonville, Montgomery, Birmingham and all other southeastern points is strongly inclined toward the building up of friendly trade relations with Chicago and the northwest, commercial intercourse, except in the coarser products and

In treating the subject The Herald says: cago and the northwest, commercial inter-course, except in the coarser products and some few minufacturers in the production of which the east is not a competitor, is at present out of the question, and will be almost impossible until the obstacles in the way are removed. ement, and a phase of the most cous discrimination on the part of transportation companies and trafway are removed.

The writer then goes into details of rates



THE ALL-OVER-CREATION ROUTS MAP SHOWING ROUTES FROM CHICAGO TO ATLANTA VIA

Atlanta and of intermediate points on the day of publication, and from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of the usual time of delivery by mail; the presentation in The Herald's special Atlanta edition of the marvelous development and progres of the south during the past twenty yearsthese and other incidents of a stroke of newspaper enterprise, have led to inquiries and may lead to results of incalculable value to the business interests of fae north-

and Atlanta. This may not come tomorrow or next month, but it is certain to come in the immediate future. Another, and a more important result, will be the removal of the barriers erected by an unfriendly and unjust alliance between east-ern and southern transportation compana natural commercial intercourse between

Some Surprises for Southerners.

"Agents of the Atlanta exposition are now engaged in making a canvass among the business houses and manufactories of Chicago for the purpose of inducing exhibits. They have been met on all sides with the utmost courtesy, with protesta-tions of the greatest friendsh'p and with the strongest assurances that the metrop-olis of the United tates will be fittingly represented in every department of the Cotton States and International exposi-tion, when its gates are thrown open on the 18th 'et next September. But, almost without exception, these merchants and manufacturers inform the gentlemen from Atlanta that the coming exposition will be of little or no value to the people of the northwest, from a commercial point of view. The exhibit made by Chicago will wiew. The exhibit made by Chicago will be made simply as an evidence of friendship. Chicago merchants and manufacturers, as a rule, are almost absolutely prohibited from doing business in the southeast, because of the existing freight tariff south of the Ohio river. Should their exhibits result in inquiries for Chicago and northwestern commodules, they would not be able to compete with the east, for the latter section is so favored at present by transportation agreements that it has virtually a monopoly of the trade in certain very important lines.

Distance Lends Enchantment.

In the first place it will be well to familiarize yourself with some facts relating to distances. The distance between Chicago and Atlanta is 733 miles. The distance between New York and Atlanta (all rail) is 876 miles. The actual mileage by way of water from New York to Charleston and Savannah is estimated at 750 miles, a good deal depending upon the condition of the weather. The all-rail distance from New York to Charleston is 840 miles. The distance between Charleston and Atlanta is 308 miles; between Savannah and Atlanta, 294 miles. Now, the distance from Chicago to Atlanta, via direct rail is 733 miles. Bear that in mind. The distance from Chicago to Atlanta, via direct rail is 733 miles. Bear that in mind. The distance from Chicago to Atlanta, rail and water, via New York and Charleston, is 1,886 miles; via Savannah is 1,884 miles. Bear these figures in mind also. If you are a northwestern jobber or manufacturer and have occasion to ship certain commodities to Atlanta, you may save money in freight rates by sending them around by New York all rail, a distance of 1,186 miles, or by way of New York and Charleston, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, or by way of New York and Savannah, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, or by way of New York and Savannah, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, or by way of New York and Savannah, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, or by way of New York and Savannah, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, or by way of New York and Savannah, rail and water, a distance of 1,886 miles, rather than by a direct all-rail route between Chicago and Atlanta of 733 miles.

A Long and a Free Buggy Ride.

If this statement of a remarkable fact is sufficiently plain, perhaps it can be in another and clearer way. Suppose is are a carriage manufacturer in Chico. Suppose you desire to ship a buggy Atlanta, Ga. A little inquiry into the tter will bring about the conviction that cance really cuts yery little figure in the

fic associations against the commerce of Chicago and the northwest, in the ventilation and discussion of which this newspaper has for some time past taken a leading part, is brought into prominence and made doubly interesting just now through a most opportune circumstance.

"The flight of The Herald's 'Dixie Hummer,' from Chicago to Atlanta, Ga., in ten hours less than the regular express train schedule time between the two cities, and seven hours less than the fastest time made by the 'Exposition Fyers,' which ran between Atlanta and Chicago during the world's fair; the piacing of thousands of copies of The Herald in the hands of the people of Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta and of intermediate points on the

SHOULD SEAT EVANS. Representative Democrats Oppose

Retaining Turney. Nashville, Tenn., January 20 .- (Special.)-

The Banner vesterday published interviews with eight leading democrats on the gul contest. R. Richardson, wholesale

merchant, says the democratic majority has made a mistake; that Evans has been deprived of his rights under the ocratic party two years hence

I. T. Rea, grain dealer, says Turney was defeated fairly and the rank and file of the democracy believe the action of the legislature unwarranted, and that it will damage the material interests of the state. George M. Jackson, wholesale grocer, opposes going behind the returns.

Ed Buford, wholesale hardware man, thinks the democratic course a mistake. Jordan Stokes, lawyer, believes Evans should be inaugurated if the face of the returns show his election.

Thomas O. Morris thinks the contest should follow the inauguration, and Messrs C. T. Cheek, Greer and M. B. Howell, law

yer, take the same view.

WILL MEET AT HOUSTON. The Next Reunion of the Confederate Veterans.

New Orleans, La., January 20.—The following order announce the dates of the next encampment of the Confederate Veterans at Houston:

"Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La., January 19, 1895.— General Order No. 131: The general com-manding announces that the resolution, passed at the late reunion, held at Birmingham, Ala., leaving the date of the next annual meeting and reunion, which is to be held in the city of Houston, Tex., to the general commanding and the two department commanders, they have unanimously agreed, upon Wednesday. Thursday and agreed upon Wednesday, Thursday and Agreed upon Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 22, 23 and 24, 1895, which dates have been submitted to our host at Hous-ton, Tex., and acquiesced in. By order of J. B. Gordon, general commanding, "GEORGE MORMAN,

"Adjutant General and Chief of Staff."

FATE OF TRUANTS.

Two Boys Who Ran Away Froze to

Utica, N. Y., January 20.—William Pitt, who, with two other boys ran away from St. Vincent's Industrial school in this city, a few days ago, was found in a barn about two miles from Herkimer yesterday. His legs were frozen and he is in a bad condition. He said his companions, Thomas Buck and Joseph Erminer, were in a piece of woods about half a mile from the barn. An investigation was quickly made and the bodies of the truants were found in the woods. It is supposed that the boys, fear woods. It is supposed that the boys, feat-ing arrest, were afraid to ask for assis-tance at a farm house or in Herkimer, and that, hiding in the woods, they became chilled, exhausted from the excitemant and lack of food, they sat down to rest and slept into death. Their ages ranged from thirteen to fifteen years. The Christian brothers at the school were notified.

Conyers, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)-freight car loaded with cotton was entire destroyed by fire Friday night. It is sup posed that a bale of the cotton was by sparks from a smcker's pipe an noticed when the cotton was loaded.

Palmetto, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—After a long illness Mrs. Calendar Smith died Saturday. She was the oldest person in this place, being eight-four years eid next Tuesday.

ALABAMA'S EXHIBIT

At the Cotton States and International Exposition.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE FAVORS IT

And the Demand Is That the State Must Be Represented-A Hardware Company Makes an Assignment.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20 .- (Special.) The press of Alabama has never been as nearly unanimous on any proposition as on that of an appropriation by the legislature for the Atlanta exposition. There is no disguising the fact that there is a strong element in the legislature opposed to the appropriation, for the sole reason that the state has no money to appropriate. In answer to this, the press says, "Get the money. We cannot afford to have Alabama unrepresented. We must have an exhibit at any sacrifice." The commercial clubs—and every town and city of any importance in the state has one now—are importance in the state has one now—are backing up the press and the people with resolutions demanding an appropriation at the hands of the legislature, and it is probable that before the matter comes up for consideration the demurrers will have been forced into line. Every member of the legislature is favorably inclined to the appropriation. When they learn that the universal demand is for the appropriation, it is safe to say that they will accede to it is safe to say that they will accede to

Made an Assignment.

it cheerfully

Birmingham, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) The Francis-Chenoweth Hardware Com-pany, one of the oldest and most prominent pany, one of the oldest and most prominent firms in the city, has made an assign-ment for the benefit of its creditors. The firm's liabilities 'are about \$50,000. Mr. W. A. Chenoweth, the junior member of the firm, is an ex-Georgian, having for many years lived in Columbu Poor George Harrison.

Montgomery, Ala., January 20.—(Special.) The following telegram tells of the death of a man who was as well known by visitors to north Alabama as, perhaps, any man in the state. His father was for years a prominent hotel proprietor at Florence, Huntsville and Decatur, and poor George has been well known to the travel

ing men of two generations past:
"George, the afflicted son of Mrs. S. E.
V. Harrison, died at his home, on the corner of Walnut and Oak streets, at 2 o'clock m., Wednesday. Though thirty-one ars old, he had never developed into a un, and had never known any of the trials and tribulations experienced by others. He had, during his life, received the kindest of treatment, and, hence, lif to him was but a dream. At home he was the care of all, and, although his death has lifted a burden from the house hold, it was a pleasure to them to ad-minister to his wants. For some time his health has been declining, and finally he was affected with heart disease, which proved fatal."

A Genuine Yon Yonson Mobile, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)—Yon Yonson, a Swedish sailor, on the bark Lancashire, was taken to the Providence infirmary yesterday, suffering severely from bodily injuries received by falling through the hold of the vessel, a distance of twenty-six feet. Dr. Inge reports the man in a critical condition.

TWAS THOUGHT TO BE SUICIDE. But It Seems Heldt Was Accidentally

Killed by Butler.

Birmingham, Ala., January 20.—(Special.)
On December 2, 1892. Oliver B. Heidt,
president of the Heidt Lumber Company, was found dead in his office with a pistol at his side and a hole in his temple. The verdict of the coroner's jury was accidental death at deceased's own hands. The gen-eral public thought it suicide. Yesterday Fred McLester, a hand in the

lumber yard at the time of the accident passed through Birmingham and told the strange tale that Mr. Heldt was accidentally shot by William Butler, his foreman who was cleaning the pistol that did the work. When it went off, Mr. Heidt was

Mr. Butler's mind weakened after the killing, and he returned to his old home, in Selma, and died in a few months. in Selma, and died in a few months.

McLester heard of his death on arriving here, and felt at liberty to tell the truth, which Butler had been afraid to tell a

Heidt had accident insulators to the company. London, England, which his widow has forever lost by not claiming it in time, being afraid the company would set up suicide. McLester's story is backed up by the coroner and others, who say Heidt could be would himself.

not have inflicted the wound himself.

North Carolina Populists and Republicans Will Change Things Around. Raleigh, N. C., January 20.—(Special)— The chairmen of the populist and republi-can parties have, at a conference, arranged the programme for the principal legisla-tion of the session. The bills to repeal the present county government and election laws come up this week. The reneal of buly aws come up this week. The repeal of both

Yesterday the chairman of the senate judiciary committee, in the course of a speech, announced that in a few days the government would cease to exist. The fu-sionists are evidently determined to be ex-treme in their legislation. They claimed some weeks ago that they would be ex-tremely conservative, but all signs of any conservatism have now ceased. They will put their own men in charge of the public institutions at once if they can do so.

The present incumbents will doubtless resist this attempt and take the matter to

the supreme court. No doubt the governor will resist such action also.

It was claimed by the populists that in all cases where there was no partisanship there would be no change in the management of the institutions. But the demands of place hunters have apparently been of much avail. A republican here openly announces that in a few weeks he will be the head of one of the leading state insti-

The fusionists will consolidate the Agriricultural and Mechanical college and the agricultural department, thus eliminating the agricultural commissioner. They say they will do this to reduce expenses and give the college advantages. It is also their plan to arrange for the granting of charters by county officers, so as to reduce the great volume of private business before the legislature. They expect to effect a saving in public printing by thus reducing the amount of printing to be done. The public

printing is to be given to a republican editor at Winston. He says he is sure of getting the contract.

A bill has already been introduced to create a commission of fiteen members to investigate alleged frauds at the late elec-tion. This will be known as the election law commission and will have authority to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers and to grant immunity to wit-

nesses to testify.

An amendment to the election bill will, An amendment to the election bill will, at the next election, be submitted to the people for ratification. This the fusionists regard as the culmination of their whole work and they propose to make it the chief issue of the next campaign.

It is stated by Republican Chairman Holton that the appropriations to the university and other higher educational institutions will not be interfered with. The appropriation to the state guard and naval reserves will be withdrawn, saye perhaps \$3,400. The populists are very bitter against

DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

the troops and attacked the state guard in their campaign speeches. Chairman Holton denies that there is any split be-tween the populists and republicans. Both are pledged to work together in the next

Officers in Minois Surprise a Gang and Capture Two of Them. Momence, Ill., January 20.—An attempt to rob the Exchange bank, of this place, was made at 1 o'clock this morning by a party made at 1 o'clock this morning by a party of three or four burglars, two of whom were captured. Some time ago the mayor and certain members of the town council of Momence applied to Berry's detective agency, of Chicago, to assist in ferriting out the perpetrators of numerous robberies that had been going on in and about Momence during the past two years. Manager Berry at once detailed one of his shrewdest operatives on the case. This operative came to Momence and got in with a gang that was under suspicion and soon erative came to Momence and got in with a gang that was under suspicion and soon discovered that he had struck the right lead. He fell in with the plans of the robbers, which embraced the looting of a safe in the office of Conant & Hoag, grain dealers at Exline, six miles west of here, which was to be followed up the same night by the robbery of the Exchange bank of this place. The date of the job was fixed for last night.

last night.
Shortly after dark yesterday the party set out for Exline, where the safe of Co-nant & Hoag was opened. The amount of morey obtained from this job is not definitely konwn, but is probably not large.

The gang arrived in Momence shortly
before 1 o'clock and proceeded to the Exchange bank, on Front street. They had just about effected an entrance to the bank just about effected an entrance to the oans when they were swooped down upon by Superintendent McDonald, Detective Mc-Carthy and other of Berry's men and Mar-shal Ward. The robbers drew their revolv-ers and began firing, and their volley was

Weed Love, of Momence, was captured on the spot. He was taken to the Central house and searched. A roll of bills, a re-volver and a number of cartridges were found in his possession, besides a valise centaining a complete outilt of burglars' tools and a large quantity of blasting powder. Within half an hour another of the burglars named Schaff, was captured just as he got into his home. The others in the party escaped in the darkness.

retuined by a fusillade from McDonald and

A SNAKE ON HIS HANDS.

Constricture" He Says. A yellow-backed, flat-headed, wicked-look-ing snake with a bad eye, is lying in a pine box in the rear of the police station. Pa-trolman Shepard took him there and now the is looking for some one to take him away. Yesterday afternoon while walking his beat on Decatur street he was startled by a series of wild yells coming from No. 88. At the same time a half dozen Hebrews started from the rear of the store for the door.

and there was a lively scramble for the street. The patrolman ran to the frightened Hebrews and one of them told him there was a devil fish in the store. Shepard drew his club and walked to the rear of the store, where he found the snake with his head and about half of his body stuck out of a hole in the form. He presend his club of a hole in the floor. He pressed his club on the snake's head and then pulled him cut by the neck. He then threw him in an empty box and put a board over it. Not ntil the top was nailed down would any of the frightened people return

The snake is an escape from a small mu seum that was located in the building sev-eral weeks ago. It measured nearly five feet and Patrolman Shepard says he is a "boa constricture." BLUECOATS MUST KEEP MUM

Chief Connolly Orders Them to Ob-

The officers and patrolr the Baker and detectives liable to be suspended from duty. Chief Connolly says that the men mus no talk about the affair to the public and no talk about the affair to the public and that if they have any feeling towards either side that they must keep it to themselves. He says that it is not a question that members of the police force should discuss and that they have no hing to do with it.

that they have no.hing to do with it.

Last night he issued on order and had it read to the officers and patroimen as they went on duty. The order read:

"Special Order: The officers and patroimen of the police force are instructed to attend to their duties and refrain from discussing the matter now pending before the general council and the board of police commissioners.

"A. B. CONNOLLY. "Chief of Police."

"I hear," said the chief last night, "that some of the men have been discussing the

some of the men have been discussing the investigation and I want it stopped. They are not on trial and have enough to do to

WANTED TO BE LOCKED UP.

Young Man Requests an Officer to Arrest Him. Charles Williams, tall and hungry-look-

one will am the head of the course was locked up at the police station last night because he had no place to sieep.

Yesterday afternoon he walked up to Patrelman Shepard and asked if there was a city law against vagrancy. He was told that there was, and then he informed the natrolman that he was a vagrant and their

nothing would please him more than to be arrested for it.

He had no money, he said, and was not only hungry and sleepy, but was tired of hunting for work that he could not get.

"Take me in," he said, "and have me sent to the stockade for as long a time as you can." sent to the stockade for as long a time as you can."

The patroiman told him he would be allowed to sleep at the station house if he did not have any money, and advised him to spend the night there and then begin another search for work. Later in the night he applied for a place to sleep and was given a bunk in a cell. Williams claims Durham, N. C., as his home.

Dr. Schawb, in The Yale College Review, says: "This valuable publication throws much light upon the intricate problems of finance now engaging the attention of the thoughtful in the United States and in Europe. * * "."

President Cleveland says: "Mr. Memmin-ger's argument in the bank case of South Carolina, and his financial recommenda-tions have aided him very much."

Dr. Moses White, editor of The New York Post, says: "It is by far the most interesting work issued by a southern au-thor on questions connected with the finances and history of the south which I have met with."

No agents.

A. BARON HOLMES, JR., 17 Broad Street, Charleston.

—Detective Wooten and Patrolman Scott, both negroes, in the old Willingham building on the corner of Decatur and Ivy streets, for seiling liquor on Sunday and without a license.

HE THOUGHT IT A POLITICAL FIGHT

Character Was Highly Repre-hensible.

the three detectives now under suspension. Dr. Atkisson is a ready and forceful

ictions in unmistakable language. The subject of his sermon at the morning ervice was "Brotherly Responsibility." He argued that it was the duty of every man to aid his fellow man, and not to push him down hill in order to add to his own personal gain. Instead of seeking to blacken a man's character for political purposes, he said, opposing factions should seek to purify themselves. The present troubles, he thought, were purely political, and not for the purpose of bettering the state of affairs.

Dr. Atkisson then said that there was a

growing tendency on the part of men help unfortunates down hill instead

He Talks After the Sermon. Dr. Atkisson talked about the contes

"I Want No Sensation." "Now, I want no sensation," he con tinued, "but these are my views, and] to not hesitate to speak them at an

"I have no desire to pose as a Dr. Parkhurst or to bring myself before the public in any sensational way whatever. I am simply struck with the peculiar state of "There is one thing," said Dr. Atkisson,

as he smiled, "that strikes me as being one of the most preposterous things I ever heard of in my life. I am thinking of the course taken by the board of police com-missioners in this detective investigation "How they can adopt a resolution to inestigate themselves, I fail to see. "I have not said much in my sermons about this subject, but I may say much

and Raffles. He said that if a young man was known to be guilty of playing cards, or gaming in any other way, he was tried and fined. If he could not pay the fine imposed, he was sent to jall or the chaingang. His reputation was ruined, and he was brand-ed as a law breaker and a gambier. Yet ladies could have raffles at their fairs, run be perfectly free from any critical danger of interference by the law. These very things, he said, encourage young men to engage in games of chance Many of them acquired the habit at these very fairs and bazaars and became in

fatuated before they were aware of their danger and the disgrace that was sure to

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne preached an able sermon yesterday morning on the subject, "The Application of Christianity to All Human Needs." His text was: "They need not depart; bring them hither to me,"

try into a desert place, where there was nothing to satisfy physical hunger. The day was spent in teaching the people and in healing the sick. As the night drew nigh the aposties, who had brought along only food enough to stay their own hunger, nigh the apostles, who had brought along only food enough to stay their own hunger, were much concerned about the wants of the multitude. Five thousand men, and perhaps as many women and children, in a desert place without food was a serious matter. No one could teil what such a throng maddened by hunger might do. They might turn upon the siaster and His companions and hold them responsible for their sufferings. Something must be done promptly and speedily. But, instead of confiding to the wisdom, goodness and power of their divine leader for a solution of the difficulty, they decided to take the matter in their own hands. They went to Him and said: "Send the multitude away that they may go into the viliages and buy victuals." They supposed that He was so absorbed in supernal contemplations as to lose sight of earth, and to forget that the people had besides which needed food and sleep. There are such men today in every community and church. They feel it incumbent upon them from time to time to check the religious ardor of their pastor; to divert his mind from heavenly visions; to remind him that his feet are still upon the earth, and that the people to whom he ministers have bodies as well as souls.

"Send them away to the villages that they may buy food for themselves." Oh, what benevolence. But was it benevolence that prompted this suggestion? I think not. Evidently the Master, who read the hearts of men, did not think so. The truth was they were getting tired and thought that the meeting had lasted long enough. They wanted to eat their little supper and go to bed.

The Lord of the universe is with His church in all the fullness of his wisdom, goodness and power, and, therefore, men need not go out of the church to find anything that is requisite for their welfare. When all the church arise to this conception of her capacity and responsibility and to a true realization of her unscarchable riches? Some people imagine that the church is a measurable quantity, set up for the purpose of dealing out one specific were much concerned about the wants of

Dr. Atkisson Took the Municipal Investigation as His Text.

Said That the Effort to Blacken

Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor of the 'Central Congregational church, is the firs minister to speak of the present municipa conflict, and to express his opinion regarding the recent investigation into the character of Amos Baker, clerk of the recorder, and the coming investigation of

speaker, who does not hesitate to speak

"When a man," he said, "starts down hill, every man seems to do all he can to push him down further. It is a hard mat-ter to keep men from being hard hearted and becoming indifferent to the suffering and trials of others."

between the police commissioners and the city council, after his morning sermon. He said: "I do not see how the people can stand quietly by and look at the present state of affairs and say nothing. This is, I think, a political fight that has hardly begun. I think that this thing, as it has now started, should be carried out unti the truth is fully known, and the guilty convicted and the innocent exonerated.

He Opposes All Ruffles. At the evening service, Dr. Atkisson took for his subject, "The Dangers of Lotteries

He Prenched on the Application of Christianity to Human Needs.

Matthew xiv, 16-18.

Attracted by the wisdom, goodness, fame and wonder-working power of Jesus, a multitude of 5,000 men, besides women and children, had followed Him into the countries.

DOUBLE ANY \$7.00 SOLE OF

Sale of Ladies' \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.00 Still Going on at



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

243 DECATUR ST.,

WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCED PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIYERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.

church to find relief. The church has bread enough and to spare, and when she sends her destitute members to the world to get bread she contradicts the faith which she has professed and betrays into the hands of His enemies her divine Lord. Are there any sick among you? For whom shall they send in their distress? The Masons? The Odd Fellows? The Knights of Honor? The Red Men? Must the representatives of these merely human institutions be called in to comfort and care for the suffering saints of God? No. The man is blind or shamefully ignorant of the teachings of the sacred scriptures who does not know that God has committed this work to the church.

Are there poor children among us that need to be educated? "They need not depart." If we provide for their bodies why not for their minds? They cannot live by bread alone.

part." If we provide for their bodies why not for their minds? They cannot live by bread alone.

More than any other generation the one to which we belong is distinguished for its love of music, especially music of the higher quality. Men should not leave the church to gratify this love. The church can and ought to provide for this want. It is into the sanctuary that the noblest musical gifts should be brought. It is in the worship of the universal king that the grandest music should be made. Some of the churches of this country employ skillful teachers to instruct all their young members in church music. Where this is done you will find the best quality of music in sanctuary worship. Why will we let satan rob us of this element of power? Why send away to the villages, to the operas and theaters the people whose souls thirst for music?

Man is a social being and must have social recreations and pleasures. What shall we do with the people when they want social enjoyment? Send them to the villages, to the clubhouses, to the devil's training schools, to be educated in fashion able vice? No. "They need not depart." He who made man has made provision for the gratification of every innocent desire of his nature. The social recreations of every community should be directed by Christian sentiment and-Christian enterprise, so that everything moral and degrading would be excluded.

The church should be a house of many mansions, of vast accommodations. It should ever be prepared to say to men who need help in any direction: "You need not depart." But the most of men in our churches when they hear these broad views of the mission of Christianity, tell us that our conceptions are beautiful, but not practical, and that the resources of the church are usufficient for such under-

views of the mission of Christianity, tell us that our conceptions are beautiful, but not practical, and that the resources of the church are unsufficient for such undertakings. They are mistaken. You never know how much you have until you begin to give. The thing given with the right spirit grows with the giving. I have heard Christian men say that every contribution they made to the cause of Christ increased rather than diminished their store. This is true in every instance where the contribution is large enough to make the

This is true in every instance where the contribution is large enough to make the contributor feel it and to awaken serious thought as to his ability to meet other obligations.

If ever a man went to Christ with one talent that man was Dwight Moody. But look at him today. The one talent has become a thousand. The wise men of all nations come to sit at his feet and learn the wisdom of God. Wherever he stands to speak of the crucified redeemer the memories of Pentecost are revived and thousands quake with holy fear and rend the air with cries for mercy.

There are young men in this congregation, who, if ther would bring their gifts to Christ, could do great things. They could electify a nation, sir the pulses of a continent and rise to the highest niches in the temple of fame. There is no measuring a man's capacity for good whose heart glows with deific fire and who is fixed in his purpose to enrich the world.

We instinctively desire some better heritage than the earth affords. In many a still hour we fird our thoughts climbing higher and still higher to get a glimpse of some dear country far away. There are times when we look upon the innocent vernal flowers and listen to the sweet song of innocent, happy birds, and feel that they are reminders and prophecies of some blessed region where everlasting spring abides and music is eternal. Who has not gazed on the sun as it stood just above the western horizon and fancied that it was a golden gateway opening into a world of celestial spirits? Who has not looked on the solemn pomp of the midnight sky and fancied a thousand torches waving welcomes to some eternal home of love and peace? The means of all these imaginings can be long agatemy opening into a world of celestial spirits? Who has not looked on the solemn pomp of the midnight sky and fancied a thousand torches waving welcomes to some eternal home of love and peace? The means of all these imaginings can be the country, that is an heavenly." "In my father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would any

After diphtheria which weakens and ex-hausts the whole system, a health-giving tonic is needed like Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies and enriches the blood and gives strength. Try it.

The Florida schedules of the Southern railway are most superior. Solid couble daily through trains, without change, P. ili. man sleepers, leave Atlanta at 4:19 p. m., and 11:46 p. m. and arrive in Jacksonville at 6 a. m. and 9:45 a. m.

See that your ticket reads via the Southern railway—the short line. jan 16-7t.

At the request of a large number of influential patrons to have a distinct time set apart for ladies only to view the great Italian masterplece, "Stella," the managment begs to annourice that on next Tuesday afternoon, January 22d, between the hours of 2 and 5, p. m., there will be held a special reception for ladies only, on exhibition No. 14 Whitehall street.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Gapostoffice unclaimed January 19, 1885, Pesons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter. Ladies' List.

A.—Mrs. V. C. Ayers, North Broad.
B.—Miss Grace Baxter, Box 405; Ma Mattie Barrow, 15 Ponce de Leon; Mrs. L. Barnes.
C.—Miss Harriette Cross, Mrs. Luciak Cooper, 14 Davis; Miss Mariah Calhous.
D.—Miss Leonina Davis, 83 Humphris, Mrs. Lula Desseau.
F.—Miss Kate H. Fort, 609 W. Sint: Mrs. Jennie Ford, 154 E. Pine; Miss Name Flippen.

14 Garnett; Miss Jennie C. Grey, Miss May Greene, Forest avenuen, Mrs. Jennie War H.—Mrs. Lizer Harmon, Mrs. Jennie War Hayes, Malindy Hall, Miss Narcian Homes, 111 Lee. J.—Mrs. Fannie Johnson, 223 McDanie, Henrietts Jenkins, Mrs. Mary Jane Jone, 110 Whitehall; Mrs. N. B. Jones, Mrs. End. Johnson, West End; Mrs. Sallie A. Joller, K.—Mrs. Lillie Kellogg, 29 Simpson, L.—Mrs. Dorthula Logan, Mrs. Jacob L-veighoph.

L.—Mrs. Dorthula Logan, Mrs. Jacob Lveighoph.

M.—Fannie Meriwether. Mrs. Ida Marta, 53 Market; Maggie O. Morrison, Savanna Morgan, Mrs. M. B. McMurray.

N.—Maud Nix, Miss May Nelson, 22 Decatur; Mrs. Janie W. Neal.

O.—Miss Phebe, Odell.

P.—Miss Annie E. Pyles, Miss Laria Parks, 2 Fitth.

R.—Miss Etta Ryder, 418—Whitehall; Mis Vina Remark, West End.

S.—Miss Annie Smith, 155 Peters; Mr. Annie Sims, Mrs. Allie Slivey, Mrs. A. I. Smith, 3 Church; Miss Leola Smith, 25 Morrison; Mrs. M. A. Smith, 63 Marieta; Miss Annie Eliza Spears, 14 Tatthall, T.—Mrs. C. W. Taylor, Miss Lula Tribul, 91 Edgewood; Mrs. Mary Ann Tomla Rachel Thomas.

W.—Mrs. Alice Warner, 916 S. Pryor; Mis Dorothy Wali, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Woodward; Mrs. Mary Willisoms, Miss Erah Watts, 22 Bartow, Miss T. M. Weens, Y.—Miss Emily Youman, 181 Decatur Gentlemen's List.

B.—B. G. Bradley, 23½ Broad; Andersa Brown, \$46 Glenn; E. G. Burroughs, George P. Broins, H. P. Brown, care Standard; J. G. Bentley, J. L. Brown, M.-Daniel strett. Rev. J. H. Bent, Box 202; I. J. Brandard, Lyrenzi Brooks, CBcar Berry, attorso; Sam Bank, Box 201; S. A. Baxter, Rudels Berckmans, W. R. Bell
C.—H. D. Conway, Box 962; Isram CM Johnathan Crane, Inman building; Jost Cregg. S6 Barker, S. Cross, S. C. Dudle, M. E. Dunsmore, A. D. Daniel, F.—Henry Folbert, J. F. M. Fields, Mark Freeman, Sydney Frank, William Far

Freeman, Sydney Frank, William Pawworth, 12 Dora.

G.—Dr. Thomas W. Graydon, T. F. Godsell, L. C. George, Jailes Grimes, colorel, J. F. Green, Charles J. George, Jailes Grimes, Colorel, L. C. J. Hoffman, Eddie Herd, C. H. Holmes, J. S. Hopkins, Rev. J. O. Harlaw, S. Berean, L. M. Howell, Lee E. Hatcher, Mark Hammett, Newton Hick, 101 Chine; O. A. Hoose, W. T. Henton, W. H. Hardeman, 415 Barter.

I.—J. P. Ingram, 3.

J.—Curtis Jackson, 61 Houston, 2; J. E. Joseph, care Russell & Co.; Waverly Jacson, Walter Johnson,
K.—Charles E. Kemper, G. T. Kimmet, John S. Keiton, P. Kinsman, R. J. Kaball.

L.—W. L. Landrum, John W. Leonad.

John S. Keiton, P. Kinsman, R. J. Kisball.

L.-W. L. Landrum, John W. Leonard, Henry Zampe, Charles E. Leerone.

M.-Jimmle Martin, No. 47. Charles Miler, B. S. Mattocks, Peter Milhrook, John Magrae, secretary; T. Q. McAlbany, N.-Robert Nave, T. Neison, presides Mitchellife Quilt Company.

O-C. F. Ogles.
P.-C. C. Tierce, Professor M. T. Pest, Xavier J. Pierce.
R.-William Ross, Marietta street; J. E. Roggies, H. M. Rosenthal & Co., D. C. Rosser, C. V. Roberson.
S.-Hubbert Smith, W. R. Singleton, S. H. Scott, Samuel Scott, John F. Strouhal, G. P. Sullivan, 768 Fourth; C. B. Sandey, B. Broad; Emamen G. Smith, 278 Cady; Cavis Shelverton, Jack Shelton.

T.-J. E. Tompson, Dr. T. W. Tuggie, W. Y.-John Virgin.

T.-J. E. Tong.
H. Temmons.
V.-John Virgin.
W.-W. J. Wilson, W. R. West, T. J.
Walton, Smith Williams, 2; L. B. Wilson
Leander Watts, F. S. Webster Company.
Charles Wotier.
Miscellaneous.
Improvement Company, Gallery

Miscellaneous.

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City Portrait Company, Huil & Parket,
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To insure prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number.

AMOS FOX, Postmaster.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent. If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cure wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wal. paper, window shades rurniture and room moulding. 40 Mariette street. Send for samples. NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

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Stockholders' Meeting.
The stockholders of the Young Mes'
Real Estate Investment Company will hele
their annual meeting at the Merchant
bank Friday, January 35th, at 7:30 p.
R. M. FARRAR, Secretars.

A MACON

Mrs. Lucy Key

DAUGHTER OF

Presbyterian Mrs. Ru Ga., Death is always

young and love the silent land feels that somet verse has ceased Mrs. Lucy Key nouncement will thousands of hea mired her, and wi mired her, and will
prise, for while it
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The deceased was Joseph E. Key, of church, and a brot W. Key, a wall W. Key, a well-ke ten years ago she Smith, Jr., of Ma mented Dr. Smith college. Her hus aged eight and f and she also leave relatives and man departure.
The time of the fixed as the family Bishop Key, who The deceased wa Street Methodist

graduate of Wesle highly gifted. Si plished, but very in an ornament to so realm of home. with flowers with Rev. Jenn This morning First Presbyterian the Rev. Dr. Rice tne pastorate of cessor of Rev. signed. Dr. Rice ablest and most eginia, just such a ceed the highly ennings. This morning ! farewell sermon packed the large

many eyes with not only beloved is highly esteeme entire community for Louisville, Ky pastor of the Cen He has been the byterian church Installati Division No. 1, ians, at Macon, meeting this afte esting business tration of the new year. They are:
Ed Huthnance, mond, senior vice recording secretar cial secretary; Pat John Murphy, masentinel; standing Daly, chalrman;

All day yester

attorneys for Ge a bill of excepti court, as they now. The case four years. Miss Ru The funeral set sell were held the sell's Catholic concern were largely at were very impressinges followed the pallbearers Schoneman key

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TER LIST.

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Ryder, 418 Whitehall; Miss

is W. Graydon, T. F. Goodrge, Jailes Grimes, colores;
Green, Charles J. Georga,
Michel.
Iman, Eddie Herd, G. H.
Hopkins, Rev. J. O. Hard; L. M. Howell, Leo E.
Hammett, Newton Hicks,
Hoose, W. T. Henton, W.
15 Barter,
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ndrum, John W. Leonard, harles E. Lecrone. artin, No. 47: Charles Mi-ocks, Peter Mibrook, John y; T. Q. McAlbany. ave, T. Neison, president

coberson. Singleton, S. H. cott, John F. Strouhal, G. Fourth; C. B. Sandey, 50 G. Smith, 278 Cady; Calvin; Shelton.

scellaneous.

provement Company, Gate Company, Huli & Parket, Son & Adams, Drs. Whit-80 Walton. mpt delivery have mail di-and number. AMOS FOX, Postmaster. X, Superintendent. that old and well-tried rem-low's Soothing Syrup for g. It soothes the child, as, allays all pain, cures is the best remedy for ty-five cents a bottle.

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e, 39 Marletta street. Atoct 22 tf

ders' Meeting. strent Company will hold setting at the Merchant huary 25th, at 7:30 p. m. M. FARRAR, Secretary A MACON LADY DEAD

Mrs. Lucy Key Smith, After a Short Illness, Passes Away.

DAUGHTER OF BISHOP JOSEPH KEY

Dr. Rice, of Alexandria, Called to the First Presbyterian Church of Macon. Mrs. Russell's Funeral.

Macon, Ga., January 20 -(Special)-Death is always terrible, but when woman, young and lovely woman, passes off to the silent land of the sleepers, the heart feels that something beautiful in the universe has ceased from existence. Mrs. Lucy Key Smith is dead. This an-

nouncement will bring deep sornow to thousands of hearts that loved and admired her and will be a sad and sore surprise, for while it was known to Macon that she had been quite sick for some time, it was not apprehended that the ill-ness would prove fatal. She died this morning, about 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Cosby W. Smith, Jr., on Huguenin Heights, in this city. The close of her life was as calm as the falling of a quiet stream, gentle as the sinking of the breeze time around a bed of thered roses, and then dies, "as 'twere from very sweet-

The deceased was the daughter of Rishon The deceased was the daughter of Bishop Joseph E. Key, of the southern Methodist church, and a brother of Professor Howard W. Key, a well-known educator. About ten years ago she married Mr. Cosby W. Smith. Jr., of Macon, son of the late lamented Dr. Smith. of Wesleyan Female college. Her husband and two little girls, aged eight and four years, survive her, and she also leaves a large circle of other relatives and many friends to mourn her relatives and many friends to mourn her

The time of the funeral has not yet bee Bishop Key, who is in Texas.

Bishop Key, who is in Texas.

The deceased was a member of Mülberry
Street Methodist church. She was a
graduate of Wesleyan Female college, and
highly gifted. She was not only accomnlished but very handsome and attractive n ornament to society and a queen in the calm of home. Her life was strewed with flowers without a thorn.

Rev. Jennings's Successor. This morning the congregation of the First Presbyterian church decided to call the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Alexandria, Va., to the pastorate of the church as the suc-cessor of Rev. W. B. Jennings, re-signed. Dr. Rice is said to be one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in Vir-ginia, just such a man as is needed to suced the highly gifted and much beloved

farewell sermon to a congregation that packed the large edifice. It was a notable discourse, and made a profound impression on all who heard it. The parting deeply moved the hearts of all, and filled many eyes with tears. Mr. Jennings is not only beloved by his congregation, but is highly esteemed and respected by the entire community. He leaves this week for Louisville; Ky., where he becomes the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church. He has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Macon about seven Mr. Jennings is a South Carolin

Installation of Officers.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Macon, held a largely attended meeting this afternoon. The most interesting business transacted was the installation of the new officers for the ensuing year. They are:

Ed Huthnance, president; M. J. Carroll, recording secretary; James Cassidy, financial secretary; Pat Pierce, sergeant-at-arms; John Murphy, marshal; R. P. Mulnolland, sentinel; standing committee, John M. Daly, chairman; John J. Noone, Tom Travis, M. J. Redmond, Jr., J. W. O'Hara.
Division No. 1 has a large and growing membership. Division No. 1 has a large and growing membership.
On next Sunday the Robert Emmet Club will hold an election of officers. This, too, is a popular and prosperous organization.

The Napier Case. day yesterday the Napier heirs and attorneys were engaged on the pre-naries to the distribution of the prop-

liminaries to the distribution of the property.

Tomorrow the heirs will meet and draw for shares, the estate having been divided into parts. The property involved is worth at least \$100,000. The judge of the court has passed an order that each heir shall pay to the clerk of the superior court his share of the expenses of the litigation, and the property must not be sold at present, but held for better prices. If sold now it would be at a sacrifice.

It is said that Hill, Harris & Birch, as attorneys for George C. Napier, will file a bill of exceptions to this order of the court, as they desire the property sold now. The case has been in court about four years.

Miss Russell's Funeral.

Miss Russell's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mrs. Jacob Russell were held this afternoon from St. Joseph's Cathonic church, at 2:15 o'clock, and were largely attended. The ceremonies were very impressive. A long line of carriages tollowed the remains to the grave. The palibearers were: Messrs. Z. Loh, F. Schoneman, F. Reichert, P. Dohn, W. H. Schatzman, W. C. Knobloch, L. Merkel, Henry schmidt. The deceased was born in Germany about sixty years ago, but lived the greater part of her life in Macon.

Personal and Social. Personal and Social.

Mrs. L. P. Hillyer and son have returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Mrs. Martha Huger has gone to Charleston on a visit.

Mrs. Miller Gordon will give an elegant reception on Friday afternoon to her lady friends. friends.

Mrs. George W. Duncan has issued invi-tations to an entertainment for Wednesday

afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Monk, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church, will, on January 29th, go on a three months' visit to the holy land. Rev. Dr. Morris, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, will also leave at the same time.

Mrs. Charles Humphreys gave a very delightful entertainment yesterday afternoon to her lady friends.

Miss. Genevieve Acre has returned to Columbus after.

Miss Genevieve Acre has returned to Columbus after a visit to her sister, Mrs. John C. Van Syckel.

Mr. E. W. Burke will leave tomorrow on a visit to Columbus.

John C. Van Syckel.

Mr. E. W. Burke will leave tomorrow on a visit to Columbus.

The many friends of Cotonel B. W. Sperry, the popular proprietor of the Brown house, are delighted at his recovery from his long attack of sickness, and are giving him a most cordial greeting.

Miss Queen Morris, who has been visiting Mrs. L. J. Harris, has returned to Atlanta. Miss Morris is an exceedingly pretty and fascinating young lady, and her beauty and accomplishments won her many friends and acmirers in Macon.

Miss Nottle Budd. of Florida, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Miller Gordon. Miss Budd is a great favorite in Macon.

Captain Flem Gustin, who has been quite sick for some time, is able to be out again, much to the pleasure of his friends.

The Cut Glass Euchre Club will be entertained next Thursday evening by Colonel and Mrs. Lee Jordan.

Miss Harriet Cleveland, of Tennessee, is visiting Mis. Paul Willingham.

Macon society has lost much of its usual brightness and charm at present, owing to the absence of one of her favorite belles, the bewitching Miss Ida Mangham, who is visiting in Atlanta.

Mrs. L. J. Harris, one of Macon's handsomest and most charming ladies, is on a visit to Atlanta.

Miss Mamie Hatcher is delighting Columbus with a visit. She is a great favorite wherever she goes. She is one of the acknowledged beauties and belles of Georgia.

Newsy Notes.

In the United States court yesterday udgment was given Jim Johnson versus the Macon and Northern railroad for \$375, for personal injuries.
Judge Speer returned to Augusta tonight
Judge Speer returned to Augusta tonight
to hold court. He returned from Augusta
Friday evening to transact some business
on Saturday and spend Sunday.
On next Tuesday night the mayor and
council will order an election to determine
the question whether or not Vineville should

be annexed to Macon. Only the people of Vineville will be allowed to vote. The in-dications are that annexation will be de-

dications are that annexation will be dereated.

Mr. Howard M. Smith has gone to New
York on business.

Mr. J. Dannenberg is expected to arrive
tonight from New York, having been called
home by the fire of Friday night, in which
his stock of goods were damaged by smoke
and water for about \$80,000.

It is thought that some day this week
argument will be heard by the governor
on the question of the county treasuryship of Bibb county.

Addle Gordon, wife of Joe Gordon, colored, tried to kill herself last night by swallowing laudanum. She is in a precarious
condition. She was walked and beat all
last night to keep her from going to sleep.
Her husband had been arrested and put in
jail on the charge of stealing, whereat
Addle became greatly mortified and desired
to die.

The firm of Jarratt & Todd has dissolved.

to die.

The firm of Jarratt & Todd has dissolved,
P. D. Todd retiring.
At a user date the senior class of Wesleyan college will give an entertainment to raise funds to finish paying for the splendid chemical laboratory which has been recently fitted up in the science building.

Special services were held this evening at Christ Episcopal church under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
This afternoon Rev. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science in the United States, delivered an address.

FIRE IN GRIFFIN. But No Great Damage Was Done.

Spalding Superior Court. Griffin, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The alarm of fire was given yesterday morning at about half-past 1 o'clock and it was discovered that an outhouse on the Hill lot at

the corner of Taylor and Eighth streets was enveloped in flames. The fire departnent arrived in time to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining dwelling house, which is occupied by C. G. Mills as a residence. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. Superior court convened here on Monday

and the newly elected judge, Marcus W. Beck, will preside for the first time in this circuit. Besides the settlement of several big receivership cases there is nothing of special importance in either branch of the ourt. The M. M. Glee Club gave another of

their delightful concerts on Friday night at the residence of Mr. J. B. Mills. Miss Clarke, of Milwaukee, will begin in-structions in cooking this week to a class composed of thirty of the leading ladies of Mrs. M. J. Daniel entertained the Mystic

circle on last Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. R. T. Daniel.

Miss Louise Remshort entertained her friends on Friday evening with a phantom party at the residence of her uncle, Mr. M. O. Bowdon. The social event of the ensuing week will be the anniversary reception given by Mr and Mrs. Thomas P. Mills to the Mystic circle at their palatial home on next Wednesday evening.

A RAID IN MONROE.

Revenue Officers Arrest Two Illicit

Distillers.

Forsyth, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—United States Revenue Officers Fred Dismuke,
George White and others made a raid among the illicit distillers in Monroe coun. ty Friday and captured two of the offenders from the third district. The third district is known as one of the "dark spots" in Monroe. It was at High Falls, in this district, where a white man named Goin was killed during a riot at the annual picture. nic, and suspicion usually hovers around the election returns from this same district. The officers surprised the men a their work. Mack Evans, one of the prin cipal ones engaged, escaped, but two young oys about sixteen and seventeen years of age-Marshall Evans and young Wilson were captured. They boarded the train at were captured. They boarded the train at this place for Macon to be tried. The young boys had a pleasant smile on their faces and seemed to think they were going off on a picnic. They had no conception of the gravity of their crime, and thought they would be back on the evening train. Marshal White returned last night to look offer those who escaped. after those who escaped.

The Mines of Lumpkin County.

Dahlonega, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—The mining outlook for the year 1835 in Lumpkin county is unusually bright. New works are being opened up while operations at old ones are being resumed, and in the course of a few more months many new mills will be completed and hundreds of stamps will be crushing the abundance of Valuable ore that lies in the old red hills and hollows of Lumpkin county. Mr. Mc-mett mine, located on the Cleveland road, a few miles of Dahlonega, with a view of starting up this celebrated mine, which has not been operated for eight or ten years. This gentleman will begin at once to clean out the shaft and do other prospecting, and by the time spring opens the citizens of that neighborhood will doubtless hear the old familiar thump, thump, thump of the excellent stamp mill situated on the property crushing the rich ore that thump of the excellent stamp mill situated on the property, crushing the rich ore that

Sylvester, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— Seaborn Harrell, who lives eight miles southeast of Sylvester, is one of the men to whom credit is due for the large rice crops now raised in this county, as he was the first farmer in Worth to plant it on an extensive scale. He has gone further toward solving the guano problem than most of Worth's farmers. Although he has lived on his home place for over forty years and made his living from the soil of the old farm, it is now in a good state of cultivation, and the crops that he raises are often better than those of some of his neighbors on new farms. He has kept up the productive qualities of his land by composting and home-raised fertilizers. He now has a compost heap thirty feet square by seven feet high, and says it is only a part of what he expects to put

under his crop the coming spring

Runaway Boys. Dahlonega, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—MF. John Teague, of Union county, was in Dahlonega recently in search of his seventeen-year-old boe first had left him other one, only thirteen years old, took his departure at the same time. The father followed them on into this county and caught sight of them at Mr. Dot Gaddis's. at Two Run, where they had stayed all night. Mr. Teague called to them to come to him. The youngest obeyed and agreed to go home, while the oldest one

took to the woods. Has a Good Record.

Washington, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— It is universally remarked that Mr. M. A. Pharr, Jr., the retiring mayor, has made one of the best mayors Washington has ever had. He showed a courage and wis ever had. He showed a courage and wis-dom that becomes a man in a public po-sition. He made considerable personal sacrifices in complying with the require-ments of the office which he filled so well.

Arlington, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—
The first carload of guano of the season reached Arlington Monday. It was consigned to Damascus dealers. The indications are that there will be a great falling off in the use of the "fragrant" stuff and a con sequent curtailing of the cotton acreage

Rough on Wild Turkeys. Ellijay, Ga., January 20.—(Specfal.)—During the recent cold weather wild turkeys have become very tame and a number have been killed and caught in pens near Elli-

Gainesville, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— Superior court convenes here on the third Monday in January. The criminal docket

Of Detective Jarrett, in Columbus, Last Monday Night.

"COLONEL" HARRIS, A NEGRO DESPERADO

Was the Young Man's Slayer, Aided by Jack Holt-The Negroes Also Wanted in Montgomery-Their Arrest.

Columbus, Ga., January 20 .- (Special.) Columbus, Ga., January 22.—(Special.)—
The mystery surrounding the killing of Detective Tom Jarrett has been removed and
unless the desperate murderer makes his
escape there is some probability of Columbus having a hanging before a great while.
Miles Murdock, alias Colonel Harris, was
Mr. Jarrett's slayer, and his accessory was
Jack Holt, both of whom are now in the
clutches of the law. The readers of The
Constitution will, remember that on last Constitution will, remember that on last Monday evening Detective Jarrett was shot down on Broad street, the principal thoroughfare of this city. The murderer escaped in the darkness and who he was, where he come from and why he committed the dead here here were larged. ted the deed have been, until today, a pro found mystery.

Jarrett was unable to give an explana-

tion of the affair, his death being almost instantaneous. Many theories of the cause of the tragedy and the identity of the murerer had been advanced, but the police eemed to be at their wits end until yesterday morning, when an Opelika special giving an account of the arrest of the above named negroes was seen in The Enquirer-Sun. It was known that these negroes were in Columbus on the night of the Jar-rett murder and that a day or two thereafter they disappeared. Their description also answered that of those seen running off in the direction of the shooting. These facts, together with the character of the negroes were conclusive evidence that the Alabama authorities had the right parties.

Arrest of the Negro. negro was arrested at the instance of Chief Gerald, of Montgomery, and Holt, his pal, was taken up on suspicion. The former was carried to Montgomery and the latter was held for the Columbus offi-

mitted that he knew all about the murder, but denied having any connection with the same. He gave a detailed account of the murder, but places a all on Murdock. His statements are borne out in part by others, but circumstances show beyond a doubt that he was a party to the **g**rime. One of the finest pieces of detective work

on record was accomplished in the apprehension of these negroes. It was done by young Barnes, a fifteen-year-old boy, of Opelika. Barnes came to this city last Thursday night and decoyed the negroes o Opelika, all stealing a ride on a freight rain. Arriving there he piloted them to a ecluded place, where they retired for rest. The juvenile detective then went and no. The juvenue detective then went and no-tified the police, who effected the capture. Barnes was working in the hope of securing the \$100 reward offered for Murdock's ar-rest by the Montgomery authorities, and did not know that he was carrying away from Columbus a criminal who had just committed a murder and whose where

Claiming to Be the Mother Church. Sayannah, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— The First African Baptist church concluded tonight the celebration of its 107th anniversary. The church has 5,000 communicants, which is claimed to be the largest communicant membership of any church in this country.

During the celebration of this anniversary

there was a sort of rival celebration in progress at what has been known as the First Bryan Baptist church, also colored, which now claims to be the original first African Baptist church. The former church

GOSSIP FROM DALTON.

Organization of the Business Men' League.

Dalton, Ga., January 20.-(Special.)-The falls which have held our section in their clutches for the past few weeks have been followed by bright, sunny weather, which has put new life into everything. There was a formal organization of the Dalton Business Men's League here this week. Drew M. Peeples was elected presi-dent, Sam Loveman vice president, and Sherry McAuley secretary and treasurer. Efforts will be made to show the superio advantages of Dalton as a site for indus-tries, factories and so on. Representatives will be sent east to lay Dalton's claims before the owners of factories that are coming south. It is the purpose of this league to bend every energy to the advancement of this unsurpassed section of country. Nature has been lavish with he gifts to north Georgia.

Miss Mary McAuley, who has been en

tertained by the Misses Green, has return ed to her home in Atlanta. Miss Grace Whitman will spend the win-ter with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Carter, in

Atlanta. Captain and Mrs. J. I. Lowry, of Macon, have been visiting Mr. J. M. Lowry this week.
Mr. J. R. Lemon has returned to his home in Acworth, after spending the past

few months in Dalton.

Mrs. W. H. Kenner is visiting in Atlanta.
W. P. Yancy, of Owenton, Ky., is the guest of Dr. R. I. Peak. He is contemplating purchasing a tract of land on Dug Gap mountain for an orchard and the cul-

tivation of tobacco.

Mrs. Dr. T. J. Stringfield, of Rome, ha been visiting relatives in Dalton this week THEY USE STRYCHNINE,

And It Is Said to Be a Remedy for

And it is said to Be a Remedy for Hog Cholera.

Sylvester, Ga., January 20.—(Special.) Strychnine is being used here as a remedy for hog cholera. Mr. William Bettison, of Mitchell, who was up in Worth on a visit to relatives early in the week, testifies as to the efficacy of the drug, both testifies as to the efficacy of the drug, both as a preventive and as a cure for cholera. It does not injure the hog in the least, but its action on the system of the animal is powerful, killing all disease germs, and giving it a thorough renovation. Mr. Bettison says he has given strychnine to his hogs in numbers of instances, and has seen the preighbors use it several times, and has hogs in numbers of instances, and has seen his neighbors use it several times, and has never known it to fail to effect a cure, although sometimes given when the cholera was in an advanced stage. The deadly drug is given in doses about the size of a common field pea, being careful to give it in no smaller quantities; a larger quantity will do no harm. The most singular fact in connection with its use is that the first or second dose will cure, but the third one always kills. There is not the least danger in giving it, if proper caution is used. If, ity for it, strychnine will effect a cure for the disease that costs this county alone several thousand dollars every year. It is, at least, worthy of a trial by farmers and stock raisers. It is said to be not only a cure for cholera, but will revive and im-part new life-to the puny or sick hogs, if given as above.

WINTER CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Proposition to Establish One on the Hills Surrounding Augusta. Augusta, Ga., January 20.—Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York, writing to this city regarding the organization of a national winter chautauqua assembly to be consummated at Washington city on January 31st and located at Augusta, says:
"It will bring the sections of our country together. The better we know each other,

the more we will love one another.' The purpose is to establish upon the health resort hills surrounding Augusta a winter chautauqua assembly to be the counterpart and winter sister of the great summer assembly at Chautauqua, N. Y.
The great national chautauqua leaders are
behind the movement, with such men as
Dr. Peters, Rev. Russell Conwell, of Philadelphia; A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia;
Dr. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt, and President Andrews of Brokn university; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Governor Northen, of Georgia, and other national ed-The first session will be held in 1896, and

provides a means of education and enter-tainment not only to southern people, but to the thousands of northern people who visit the south in the winter. The citizens of Augusta have made a large donation to the institution, and it has the support of the southern people. The great popularity of this section as a winter and health resort and great accessibility from being a big railroad point, will conduce to the success of the enterprise, which will be far-reaching in its beneficent effects, partic-ularly in bringing together in such large numbers the people of the north and south

IN TENNESSEE'S LEGISLATURE.

Early, a Republican, Charges the Democrats with a Great Fraud. Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)— Both branches of the general assembly ad-journed shortly after noon today until Monday. Nothing of importance was done in the house, but in the senate the discussion of the bill providing a method of procedure in cases of contest for governor was con-

Mr. Early, republican, said that never be Mr. Early, republican, said that never of fore had a greater fraud been attempted on the people of the state. He quoted precedents and seid that Alabama democrath had refused to pass a contest law when are cumstances were in their favor. He denounced the publication that the galleries were filled with negroes as a slur at the republican party. Mr. Early, coming down to the contest question, referred to the fact that United States District Judge Lurton had appointed Governor Turney as special commissioner to sell certain railroad stocks. He said that Judge Lurton, who had served on the bench with Governor Tur ney, felt that his old friend had been badly advised, and knowing that the duties of commissioner and governor conflicted, off ed him this opportunity to retire from the field and be assured of a competency.

Mr. Cooper, democrat, denounced this statement as a slander upon Judge Lurton and upon Governor Turney. Mr. Early asked if that was not the meaning of the appointment, what did it mean? Mr. Coop er replied that Judge Lurton had made the ppointment because of Governor Turney's tness by his life of rectitude and character for the position. Continuing, Mr. Cooper made an able argument sustaining the dem ocratic position, quoting precedents to show that the general assembly alone had the right to decide who was elected governor, and that it could go to no other tribunal. After Mr. Butler had spoken again, the Butler substitute which provided that the man having the most votes be inaugurated and the contest to follow, was laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 13. —Mr. Bates was the only democrat to vote no.

The senate then adjourned until Monday without voting on the committee bill.

RECEIVERSHIP EXTENDED.

scond Mortgage Rondholders Gain Victory, Preventing Foreclosure Nashville, Tenn., January 20.—(Special.)— The second mortgage bondholders of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern won quite a victory here yesterday when Judge Lurcided from the bench that, while they were not entitled to a receiver, he would extend the receivership on the first mortgage to the second mortgage bonds. He instructed the receiver to try and borrow money on receiver's certificates to pay the interest coupons on the first mortgage bonds, which coupons on the first mortgage bonds, which matured last August, so as to prevent foreclosure. The amount of this interest is \$180,000. The second mortgage bondholders, in order to prevent foreclosure, had sought to have this interest paid out of current receipts. An appeal from Judge Lurton's decision was entered by the United States Trust Company, representing, it is under-stood, the Illinois Central railroad, which, it is said, has recently made heavy pur-chases of the first mortgage bonds.

MR. MOORE HAS HIS YACHT. The Lagonda Is Coaling and Loading on Stores. Jacksonville, Fla., January 19,-(Special, The steam yacht Lagonda, which was reeased Friday from the custody of the United States customs officials at Fernandina, arrived yesterday afternoon with her owner, Rev. W. L. Moore, of New York, on board. She is tied up at Clark's wharf taking on stores and coal. Her owner will not disclose her destination or say anything about her future movements. She will probably return to New York tomor-

The fifteen cases of cavalry accourre The fifteen cases of cavalry accourrements found on board the Lagonda last Saturday have been returned to N. B. Borden, of Fernandina, to whom they were originally, consigned. He will hold them, together with the balance of the 180 cases of arms and munitions of war until the legal owners order the goods shipped somewhere else. The business connected with the obestering of this week the account. with the chartering of this yacht has been amicably adjusted between Borden and Moore. Crowds of people visited the yacht as she lay at the pler yesterday afternoon.

A Demoralized School. Arlington, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— Professor E. G. Woods finding that the burning of the academy had so demoralized the school and that he couldn't hope to deven partial justice to the pupils in their cramped temporary quarters, dismissed school last week until the new academy is ready for occupancy and has gone with his family back to his home in LaGrange to await the building of the new structure. Arlington will not long be without a school, however, for the people are going to push the work of building the new academy.

Waycross Officials.

Waycross, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—
The first regular meeting of the new city council was held Friday. The following officers were lected: Clerk of council, R. P. Bird; city attorney, William Toomer; city treasurer, Warren Lott; city tax assessor, W. A. Cason, and E. P. Reed; city tax collector, R. M. Lanler; city marshall, John P. Carson; city chaingang keeper, Abe Murray; policemen, John Colley, Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Higganbotham.

Indicted for Manulaughter. Syracuse, N. Y., January 20.—Robert Fitz-simmons was indicted yesterday by the grand jury for manslaughter in the first degree. At a performance at Jacob's opera house, November 16, 1894, Con Ricrdan, his sparring partner, was knocked out by Fitz-simmons and died after lying in an uncon-scious state several hours,

General Lee's Birthday Celebrated by an Oratorical Contest.

THE EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL

C. A. Weddington, of Atlanta, Won the Shropahire Medal-Commercial Club to Complete Its Organization.

Athens, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—General Lee's birthday in Athens was celebrat ed in a novel and interesting manner. Yesterday was set apart for the faculty

of public celebration.

The chapel of the university was well filled when the exercises began at 10 o'cl yesterday morning, and the speeches of the young men were admirable. The Univer-sity Glee Club furnished inspiring music

sity Gree Curio auraneses.

The judges, Messrs. Sylvanus Morris, S.

D. Bradwell, and T. W. Reed, will make
known their decision through the faculty
anonday morning.

The following programme was excellently

Anonday morning.
The following programme was excellently rendered:
Joseph Johnston Bennett, Jefferson, Ga.—
Subject, "Secession no Stigma."
Joseph David Boyd, Jr., Griffin, Ga.—
Subject, "The South's Greatest Hero."
David Thomas Clark, Athens, Ga.—Subject, "Our Southern Heroes."
Charles Henry Bourke Floyd, Apalachicola, Fla.—Subject, "The South."
Mansfield Pliny Hall, Apalachicola, Fla.—Subject, "The South."
Walter Alexander Harris, Macon, Ga.—Subject, "The South Since the War."
George Twiggs Jackson, Augusta, Ga.—Subject, "The South's Greatest Hero."
Fred Morris, Marietta, Ga.—Subject, "Governor Joseph & Brown, Georgia's Noblest Statesman."
Shelby Myrick, Americus, Ga.—Subject, "The South and Its Future."
Karl Denham Sanders, Penfield, Ga.—Subject, "The Two Races."
Clifford Mitchell Walker, Monroe, Ga.—Subject, "Lee, the Model Cavalier."
Connie Alexander Weddington, Atlanta, Ga.—Subject, "Lee, the Model Cavalier."
Connie Alexander Weddington, Atlanta, Ga.—Subject, "Georgia."

The judges, after half an hour's delib

eration, made their award, which will be announced by Chancellor Boggs tomorrow morning. Mr. C. A. Weddingtou, of Atlanta, is the medalist. He is a member of the freshman class and a young man of rare oratorical gifts.

The Lyndon foundry and machine works passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas Baipassed into the names of Mr. Indinas baseles yesterday aftermoon, a sale having been effected with that gentleman. Mr. Bailey will take charge of his plant at once, and being backed by a number of years' experience in this work will make a great

The Commercial Club. The Commercial Club.

The business men will meet tomorrow night to complete the organization of the Commercial Club of Athens. The committee has all the plans of organization ready to submit to the meeting, and the club is on the way to prosperity. It will help the city a great deal in its movement toward securing manufacturing industries.

United States Deputy Marshal.

Mr. J. Bernard one of Athens's hust-

Mr. J. C. Bernard, one of Athens's hust-ling young men, has been appointed by Marshal Dunlap to be deputy United States marshal in the place of Mr. A. G. Elder, of this city, who has resigned. Mr. Bernard will take charge of his office at

The workmen have commenced repairing Rock college building, preparatory to the opening of the state normal school there on April 1st. It will be put in splendid shape for the new institution. President Bradwell will leave in a few days for the Nashville Peabody Normal school.

Charley Horton, a half-witted negro, was playing jokes on another negro boy named Ed Baxter. Baxter took out a knife and severely stabbed the half-witted boy. Baxter's mother took her son in hand and gave him a severe thrashing. Mr. Gales's Meeting.

Mr. Weston R. Gales, the noted evangelist, of Greensboro, N. C., is in the city and has opened his series of religious meetings which will cover at least two weeks. Mr. Gales spoke four times today to splendid audiences. He is a deeply religious and very earnest talker. A Horse Thief Arrested. George Maxey, colored, was arrested yes terday in Toccoa, and has confessed to having stolen a horse in Athens last week from Linzie Couthers, a negro living near Winterville. The authorities here will send after Maxey at once and bring him here

Mr. Henry Vilas, son of United States Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, is visiting his friend, Colonel John H. Knight, of Wisconsin, who, with his family, Knight, of Wisconsin, who, with his family, is spending the winter in Athens.

Miss Georgia Whitehead, of Waynesboro, is the guest of Mrs. James White.
Miss Lula Thomas, of Augusta, is visiting friends at Lucy Cobb institute.

Mr. Gernett Brown, of New Orleans, is visiting his daughter at Lucy Cobb institute.

He Wants a Pardon

Dahlonega, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)-The friends of Pohn Bell, who killed Black The friends of Ponn Ben, who kneed Blackstock in this county about fourteen years ago, have some hopes of his release from the penitentiary now. A large number of persons, including the attorney that prosecuted him, have signed a petition asking for his pardon. Colonel Boyd says if the ordinary and clerk of this county will sign the petition Bell will soon be a free man. This convict was eighteen years of age at This convict was eighteen years of age at the time he committed the crime and has been engaged at hard labor in the coal mines for thirteen years. He has agreed, if pardoned, not to return to Dahlonega, but to go to Tennessee and take care of his aged parents, who reside in that state. Being drunk is the cause of this individual having to perform these many long years of toil, separated from kindred and friends.

An Offer to the Commissioners.

Madison, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—At the last session of the county commission-ers Judge H. W. Baldwin appeared before the board as the friend and agent of a public-spirited citizen whose name he was not permitted to disclose and affered the board a gift of \$1,000 on condition that it would erect a Seth Thomas tower clock on the courthouse and agree to keep it insured and in running order. A committee was appointed to ascertain what it would cost the county to accept the gift and it has been found that the same will be less than \$400. It is almost certain the gift will be accepted. If it should be declined the proposed donor's name will never be given. Some curiosity and much public interest are awakened as to who this liberal citizen is. fore the board as the friend and agent of

> Chapped Hands and Faces Cured by

Pine Blossom Soap

The best medicated toilet soap known for inflammation, blotches and all skin blemishes. Chapping and roughening of the skin can be prevented by using this soap freely. Pure and antiseptic, it is always sootling and healing in its effect.

PRICE 25 CENTS, AT ALL DRUGGISTS. FOSTER MEDICINE CO., A. K. HAWKES

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN. All the latest inventions in SPEC TACLE AND EYEGLASS FRAMES, Lenses reset in your old frames. Our repair department is equipped with the most modern machinery.

No charge for straightening fra mes. ESTABLISHED 1870. 12 WHITEHALL. It's a Cold Day

\$3 Undersuits for \$2

\$4 and \$5 Australian lamb's wool Undersuits for \$3, and other grades in proportion. We do this rather than carry them over till next winter. Same rule applies to our Clothing stock. Suits, Overcoats and Trousers cheap as anybody

When you haven't on sufficient underwear. No excuse for

STEWART OLE & CALLAWAY 26 Whitehall St.

OF NEW YORK.

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, No. 66 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL. 300,000 pc Market value of real estate owned by the company
 Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the 207,000 00

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value \$1,962,801 92

III. LIABILITIES. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon 7,000 00 Total amount of claims for losses 155,427 79 Deduct reinsurance thereon 3,823 30 Net amount of unpaid losses (carriedout) 7, The amount of reserve for reinsurance 1, All other claims against the company 1,001 stock capital actually paid up incesh 5, Surplus beyond all liabilities IV. INCOME DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1894 6. Total income actually received during the second six months in cash 3 722,749 3 V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1894 Amount of iosses paid
 Cash dividends actually paid
 Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company
 Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states
 All other payments and expenditures, viz:

Total expenditures during the second six months of the year in cash.. 3 630,529 7 A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of nle in the office of the

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared be-ore the undersigned George R. Crawford, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says hat he is the paident of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and that the oregoing statement is correct and true. GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, 15th day of January, 1895.

EDWIN F. COREY,
Commissioner for the state of Georgia in New York. Office, 66 Wall Street, New York. Name of State Agent-CHARLES MATTHEWS, JR. Name of Agents at Atlanta-RAMBO & JONES, 613 Equitable building.

High Tide at Gettysburg. A cloud possessed the hollow field, The gathering battle's smoky shield; Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed, And through the cloud some horseman dashed.

Then, at the brief command of Lee, Moved out that matchless infantry, With Pickett leading grandly down, To rush against the rearing crown Of those dread heights of destiny.

And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Far heard above the angry guns,
A cry across the tumult runs:
The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods,
And Chickamauga's solitudes:
The fierce south cheering on her sons.

Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of Pettlgru!
A khamsin wind that scorched as
singed,
Like that inferral flame that friaged
The British squares at Waterleo!

A thousand fell where Kemper led; A thousand died where Garnett bled; In blinding flame and strangling smoke, The remnant through the batteries brok And crossed the works with Armistead. "Once more in Glory's van with me!"
Virginia cries to Tennessee:
"We two together, come what may,
Shall stand upon those works today!"
The reddest day in history.

Brave Tennesee! Reckless the way, Virginia heard her comrade say: "Close round this rent and riddled rag!" What time she set her battle flag Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait Before the awful face of fate? The tattered standards of the south Were shriveled at the cannon's mouth, And all her hopes were desolate. In vain the Tennesseean set His breast against the bayonet; In vain Virginia charged and raged, A tigress in her wrath uncaged. Till all the hill was red and wet!

Above the bayonets mixed and crossed Men saw a gray, gigantic ghost Receding through the battle cloud, And heard across the tempest loud The death-cry of a nation lost! The brave went down! Without disgrace They leaped to ruin's red embrace; They only heard fame's thunder wake, And saw the dazzling sunburst break In smiles on glory's bloody face!

They fell who lifted up a hand, And bade the sun in heaven to stand; They smote and fell who set the bars Against the progress of the stars, And stayed the march of Motherland.

They stood who saw the future come On through the fight's deilrium; They smote and stood who held the hope Of nations on that slippery slope, Amid the cheers of Christendom! God lives! He forged the iron will, That clutched and held that trembling hill! God lives and reigns! He built and lent The heights for freedom's battlement, Where floats her flag in triumph still! Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Live rules. Her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons!
—San Francisco Argonaut.

—San Francisco Argonaut.

Big Sale of Cotton.

Blakely, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—Mr.

D. W. James has recently sold fifteen hundred bales of cotton, and he and a number of cotton men have been actively engaged during the week in sampling and reweighing it. Special trains are being run to haul it away.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

VAN DYKE .- At the residence of his AN DYKE.—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. W. J. Van Dyke, in West End, at 6:25 o'clock Saturday evening, Mr. Arthur Irwin Van Dyke. The funeral services will be held at the family residence at 2:30 o'clock, this afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Black, of Athens. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will act as palibearers, and are requested to meet at the undertaking establishment of C. H. Swift, at 1 o'clock. Messrs. E. S. Pratt. C. E. Sciple. George Messrs. E. S. Pratt, C. E. Sciple, George R. DeSaussure, M. A. Bumstead, F. A. Quillian, M. T. LaHatte, Jeff Hightower, N. W. Dyer, John K. Murphy, Morris J.

KING .- Died, in this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. R. Dimmock, Colonel A. J. King, late of Floyd coun-try, Georgia. Remains will be taken to Cave Spring, Ga., at 7:30 o'clock this morning, on Southern railroad. funeral services will be conducted at that place by Rey, T. R. Kendall, of Atlanta.

Notice-Sale of Unclaimed Freight. Notice—sale of Unclaimed Freight.
On next Wednesday, January 23d, at
10 o'clock a. m., at Brady & Miller's feed
and sale stables, Marietta street, Atlanta,
Ga., I will sell at public outery two cars
of horses here unclaimed and charges refused, namely, C. C. C. 716, 28 horses
consigned to W. S. Lumpkin and C. C.
C. 2,796, 24 horses consigned to J. T. Litson, said sale to continue from day to day
until shipments are disposed of.
E. P. BURNS, Agent W. and A. R.R.

Half a car load of Hotef ware will be received this week. Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall street.

The J.W.PHILLIPS CO (INCORPORATED.) **Commission Merchants** Produce, fruits and merchandise of all kinds solicited. Promptness our motta.

MRS. WILLIE L. HUNT VS. JOHN
B. HUNT. No. 2186 spring term, 1896,
Pulton superior court. To John B. Hunt,
greeting:
By order of the court I hereby notify you
that on the 7th day of January, 1886, Willie
L. Hunt filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1895,
of said court, under the foregoing caption.
You are further notified to be present
at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1895, to answer plaintiff, se
complaint. In default thereof the court vill
proceed as to justice shall appertain.
Witness the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge
of said court, this the 7th day of January,
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County,
jan Sand2/sfebland8

WANT TO BUY CHEAP LOT SHOES P. O. BOX 584.

ANNISTON, ALA.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circum-stances unless accompanied by return

Where to Find The Constitution. The Constitution can be found on sale a

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.

NEW YORK-Brentino's, 124 Fifth avenue.

CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams

street; Great Northern Hotel.

KANSAS CITY-W. A. Rude, 618 Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO-R. C. Wilbur.

12 CENTS PER WEEK The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month delivered to any address by carrier in the city of At-Do not pay the carriers. We have regular

ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1895.

The Cotton Mill Movement.

The New England newspapers are taking considerable interest in the movement of the cotton manufacturing industry toward the south, but not more than the occasion seems to call for.

What is most curious is that none of them-not even the rankest radical republican organ-takes the trouble to tell the mill men that they are venturing into dangerous places; that the southern people are barbarians and assassins, and that no man who is not willing to ape the opinions and customs of the south is safe in a southern community This is the more curious when we remember that for years the New England newspapers have been engaged in building up prejudices against just such a movement as that which is now taking definite shape, and now, when the time seems ripe for them to make a profit out of the slanders they have cir culated we see them discussing almost complacently a movement that is sure in the end to rob New England of its

There is one very good and sufficient reason why the old slanders have not been threshed over for the delectation of the New England public, namely, that the men who propose to bring their capital to the south have already been over the ground and examined the social. moral, political and physical environment into which they are about to enter. If they were not satisfied with their investigations we may be sure that they would refuse to plant their

It is owing to this fact that the pur veyors of stale slanders against the south hesitate about revamping them at this hour. The truth is, when the editorial brethren of the north and east farmed out their editorial columns to the great British and western railway syndicates for the purpose of diverting the stream of immigration from the south to the west they little knew that their slanders, providentially directed, would prove to be the shield and salvation of the south. They carried away from us the discontented and the disaffected of the world's population-the men who do not believe in God or in governmentwho believe that there can be no liberty where there is law and order, or where the citizen has any form of protection against the violence and rapacity of his neighbor. They diverted from the south by their loud alarums the socialists, anarchists and dynamiters who have peopled the far west, following the left this fertile and inviting section untouched by the blighting influences that have made the communities of the northwest the danger spot of the conti-

The southern people could have well afforded to pay their slanderers fifty times the amount paid them by the rail way and real estate syndicates, for the benefits we have received from the slanders are of inestimable value. They have left the Anglo-Saxon and the American element in charge here, fortified by the sons and daughters of Scotchmen and Irishmen, forming the most homogeneous white population to be found anywhere else on the face of the earth.

It is this population, thrity, energetic and enterprising, that will welcome with open arms the mill men of New Eng land, with their capital, their experience and their manifold resources.

The Springfield Republican, which is the most influential daily newspaper outside of Boston, and which never has been in the pay of any railway syndi cate for the purpose of diverting foreign immigration from the south, looks upon the movement of cotton mills to the south as a matter of course, and treats it as a development that has been long anticipated. Discussing some of the reasons that are influencing the move ment, it suggests that the restrictive laws of the New England states will find their way to the statute books in the course of time. We think it is needless to try to ford a river before it is reached in due course of traveling. We are also of the opinion that the re strictive laws of New England have had the least to do with influencing the movement. It may have been one of the feathers that helped to make the burden ntolerable, but if there had been no other reason we may be very sure that the cotton men of New England would not be preparing to take so serious a step as that involved in engaging in cot ton manufacturing in the south.

We see it stated by some one who professes to know that the class of labor which the mills will have to depend or in the south is the same as that which they had in New England forty or fifty years ago. We doubt this very much. class that the mills will have to depend on here has been in the south un changed and unchanging for two hun dred years. It is blind and deaf to all modern movements and is impervious to

It carries its environment about with it, and, in town or in country, it remains the same-patient, uncomplaining, indus trious and untiring and good humored displaying these qualities to greater advantage in the mills than anywhere else.

Mr. Platt Is on Deck. That Mr. "Tom" Platt is on deck in New York and that he intends securing to the republican party all the fruits of he recent sweeping victory in that state

Those democrats whose stock of good intentions is large and who thought that by acting with the republicans they would be able to bring about a pure, holy and non-partisan government for New York state and New York city are beginning to realize that "stalwart" republicanism is by no means dead and that the boys are just as anxious for the spoils now as they were before entering upon the holy alliance.

there can no longer be doubt.

During the campaign some of these gentlemen spent almost as much time in declaring that Platt "wouldn't be in it" as they did in denouncing Hill, Grant and Tammany. It was the Union League, the committee of seventy, the mugwump contingent that was going to run the affairs of New York. How sadly has their faith in mankind been shaken. After all their bluff and bluster they have at last come to realize the very patent fact that the republicansand the Platt machine republicans at that-propose to monopolize all that is good and to run the thing themselves, and they are doing it. Everything has

gone their way. Yes, Mr. Platt is decidedly on deck.

The Amende Honorable. That things will go wrong in even the best regulated newspaper households, just as they go wrong at times every where else is, unfortunately, too easy of demonstration. We all have our troubles. .

Even the Sun. But we don't always get out of them as cleverly as did The Sun in explaining the use of the wrong cut for President Faure, of the French republic, which explanation was this:

Yesterday The Sun placed M. Felix Faure president of France's republic, under debt of gratitude. It accidentally printe as his picture the portrait of a far abler man, M. Jean Baptiste Faure, the singer, and an artist of such consummate perfec-tion that his enemies have criticised him for being too perfect. Our friend Felix cannot hope to rival Jean Baptiste in to fame, so The Sun must have made yes terday the proudest day of his life

More Cotton Talk.

A correspondent of The New Orleans Times-Democrat, speaking of the proposed diversification of crops, says: 1. If the southern farmers are going to crops in lieu of cotton they le early, should plant these other crops in advance, otherwise when the cotton season comes around the temptat to increase the acreage in it will be ve

This is an excellent and practical suggestion. If the farmers have already a large portion of their land in corn, peas, etc., which will give employment to all their labor, they will not be able to do much in the way of the great southern staple Any plan looking to a reduction in acre age must provide for some substitute, som rop to take the place of cotton, and if it

s an earlier crop so much the better.

2. Will the merchants, banks and others ipon whom the farmers throughout the outh depend for the money to carry on hear hards. their business make advances on thes other crops? This is a practical question one which our correspondent says has been put to him personally. A farmer in his neighborhood, who has been getting ad-vances from him in the past on cotton, came to him the other day and wanted to know whether he could get the same ad vances if he planted 2,000 acres of corn, instead of cotton. The question, our corre spondent declares, staggered him, and has the proposition still under advisement it is a question which must have been made to many other merchants in the south, and which is likely to be presented to many more before the season is over. What wil be the answer? If the merchant says why he should not return the latter an swer, but he has been so accustomed to making advances on cotton, a money which can be sold at once for cash, that he naturally hesitates at making the same advances on other crops, which may not sell as quickly. A satisfactory reply to this proposition is of the greatest importance, and is dependent to a large extent on the third point raised by our correspondent, as

3. Will the substitute crop find a ready narket and a cash sale? We have already discussed this matter. It is admitted that the markets will be a little doubtful at the markets will be a little doubtful at first, as is always the case in a change, but the situation will soon straighten itself out and adapt itself to the circumstances; in other words, a surplus in the south of corn, wheat or any other products will create markets for them here, and this will come all the score and appeared to the source and according to the source and accordin all the sooner and surer if the merchants agree to advance money on corn and other crops planted as well as cotton. They would be interested in finding these markets and could do so to greater advantage than the farmers themselves.

in the main this is good advice, but can we live up to it? The merchants will have as much or more than the planters will have to do with the new system. Time will show whether it is success or not.

The Republic Has Come to Stay.

The news of the success of the youn epublic of Hawaii in stamping out what seems to have been a well planned and vigorously executed attempt to over throw the existing government and place Queen Liliuokalani again upon the throne will give very general satisfaction throughout this country. The roy alists struck at what seemed to them an opportune time, there being every evidence of a serious division in the force of the supporters of the republic, but the attack had the effect of bringing all these elements promptly to the support of the government and a royalist rout was the result.

Two fights occurred, in both of which the government forces were signally victorious, and the latest advices indicate that the revolutionists have now no hope whatever of the success of their plans To nobody except to the authorities at Washington is the outbreak a surprise. That it would come, and soon, everybody who had studied the situation felt certain. It was clearly predicted by Rear Admiral Walker i his report to the state department, and

Honolulu to protect American interest there was forcefully presented. Of course, there was no United States man-of-war there. The royalists had the promise of recognition from Great Britain should they succeed in securing the changes that affect other classes. the government house, and such prom-

his advice that a man-of-war be sent to

ise must have carried with it some degree of aid, but the young republic was thrown entirely on its own resources and the large American interests there had not a semblance of protection from our government. The dispatches from Washington indicate that the failure to et upon the advice of Admiral Walker will be made a subject of congressional inquiry, and the sentiment of congress is reflected through the newspapers, seems to be decidedly adverse to the administration's policy with regard to this Hawalian matter, which is characerized by men of both parties as distinctly un-American.

However that may be, it is evident that the republic of Hawaii has come to stay. The men who are handling its affairs seem to be fighters as well as statesmen and Queen Lil might as well bury the hopes she has entertained of resuming her role of despot.

Baseball in the South.

In these ante-season days when the men directly interested in the active handling of baseball affairs are busy preparing for the contests that are to come, and when the enthusiast is waiting anxiously for definite news concerning the make-up of the club whose efforts he will be expected to encourage by his support and his applause, it may not be amiss to say a word about the baseball situation in the south.

The hold which the national game has upon young America-and a very considerable proportion of old America, too -seems to increase rather than diminish. The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated that the great central or ganization, the National League, is stronger than ever, another much-advertised effort to build up opposition having died a very premature death, and this death has cleared the baseball atmosphere, giving strength not only to the National League, but to all minor leagues that act with that league under the national agreement.

One of the leading minor organiza tions is the Southern Association. With more compact circuit than it has had before, well officered and with the franchises in almost every instance held by home people, the association outlook seems more favorable than at any time in recent years. And with that veteran baseballist and all-around enthusiast, Alderman Joe Hirsch, at the head of the local club we can feel confident that everything possible will be done to give Atlanta a representative team-one that will win games.

While it is doubtless true that all eight clubs cannot win the pennant, we At lanta folks have about come to the conclusion that it is our turn. This is said in all modesty, for recent experiments on this line have not been particularly brilliant successes, but right here and now Atlanta puts in her claim. Whether this materializes or not, the south seems assured of good baseball, and that is welcome news to a large propor tion of the residents of eight of the prin cipal cities in this region.

The commission that regulates the freight rates on wheat from Dakota to the seaboard does business in Lombard street. We mention this because the flery and untamed editor of The Savannah Morning Sno hesitates about dropping on to the fact.

We are afraid the democrats will have to put out a new set of orators when they publish their platform in 1896. The old set premised themselves hoarse.

We have seen a good many reasons ad gress don't go ahead and do something But the main reason seems to have been forgotten, to-wit: that any genuine piece of democratic legislation would be prompt A correspondent asks us if E. C. Benedict

s a democrat. The plain answer to this is that Benedict is a man with a bank and a yacht who is out for the boodle. A contemporary suggests that Mr. Cleve-

land will have some difficulty in working off another lot of bonds. Nonsense! If the Benedict crowd can get them for 108 or 110 they'll go like hot cakes.

The Lizard and Hagenback crowd in Wall street have had no bonds yet. These patriots who have been raiding the treasury are entitled to an issue all by themselves at a little below par. The pot-metallists in Macon are very

na ch alarmed for fear gold will go to a pre mium. When it comes to being alarmed, your genuine pot-metallist is a dandy in tight shoes. We believe that if Mr. Cleveland should fail to keep gold at a parity, Editor Richardson, of Columbus, would have a rush of blood to the mind. In view of this, we

trust Mr. Cleveland will lose no time in reventing a catastrophe. EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Dr. Ida E. Richardson, of Philadelphia Dr. Ida E. Richardson, of Philadelphia, is one of the most successful women physicians of the country, her income being estimated at \$10,000 a year. When asked recently how she had built up her practice, she replied: "I cannot understand my success myself. I have had more of a struggle in avercoming the prejudice of struggle in overcoming the prejudice of amily and relations than in the outside ork. I have never had nor asked for influence. Every patient, in hospital of private practice, has been treated as would like to be treated were I the patient. This I have tried to make the rule my work. The increase in my prac is due altogether to my patient mending me to their friends. I believe there is a wonderful opportunity for wo-men in the medical profession. But they must be true women, practicing for the love of the work. I believe the day of hardship for women in the profession is over. If they are well equipped in their specialties, love the work and have patience and perseverance, they are bound to succeed. As for the prejudice and opposition against them by male practitioners, that will die out entirely."

The polyglot petition, signed by fifty na-tionalities or thereabouts, in forty different languages, and including with names and attestations not fewer than four milli adherents, is to be presented in Washing ton by the officers of the World's Woman' Christian Temperance Union and othe leading women on February 15th. Amon the speakers will be Lady Henry Somerset Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens, of Maine; Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Fessenden, Mrs. Hoffman, and Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi. The petition will be presented to representatives of the United States government. It is deemed important that this should be done before the third World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as on that occasion the petition will be presented to the British government. The petition calls for the separation of all governments from the protection of the alcohol trade, the opium trade and the legalizing of social vice. Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens, of Maine: Mrs

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

"Tollable, I Thank You." How's this old country goin' in the daisie an' the dew?

"Tollable, I thank you, sir; an' how 's i with you?" You reckon that she'll git there? Ain't she Tollable, I thank you, sir; an' how is it

with you?" Ain't times the very hardest that a feller ever knew? "Tollable, I thank you, sir; an' how is it

with you?" The money's left the country: Ain't she boilin' in the stew?

"Tollable, I thank you, sir; an' how with you?"

That's the way the country answers when you put the question straight: She's a-goin' to the mischief an' a-fightin' 'gin her fate: When you ask her how she's feelin' an' the

doctor's right in view,

Ben Bolt?"

It's "Tollable, I thank you, sir: an' how is it with you?" Congress might take some valuable points from the Georgia legislature, which a day for adjournment and adjourns

"Is your town goin' to have any exhibit to the exposition?"

"An' what is it a-goin' to be?" 'Bale o' cotton that fetched 6 cents!' And The Augusta Evening Chronicle

has suspended. It died young but game. Just Like Trilby don't you remember, Sweet Alice,

he asked (and it stirred up a row); do," he replied, the street door he eyed: "You're always a-humming it now!" There is a negro in a Georgia town who

lends large sums of money to

white men; and he is growing immensely rich in this race-p The new president of France is an uncle of Mr. E. J. Faure, who was at one time editor of The Augusta, Ga., Evening News.

The New South. o' bitin' blizzards

The new south's movin' 'long; Her mockin'birds is primpin' u Fer jest the sweetest song! She ain't got powerful fur to go,

Fer when we're shovelin' off the snow, They are bringing the mills to the cotton now and the cotton is bringing the

same old price. In Opposition "What church does your representative attend in Washington?"

"None 'tall. He's agin the church." "How is that?" 'Well, I've hearn tell he's a-playin' of

Sam Goudlock, colored, of Dahlonega learning to preach, was presen with \$1.50 Bible by a gentleman, who said

The Mills to the Cotton This country-she ain't fergotten-Bringin' the mills to the cotto An' the cotton-five cents a pound

The 'taters is fur from rotten. An' plenty an' peace is found;
Fer they're bringin' the mills to the cotton,
An' the cotton five cents a pound!

It is said that the ballot boxes of most of the precincts in Lumpkin county consist of one of the manager's hats with a handkerchief-generally red-spread over i When a fellow votes the handkerchief raised so as to admit the manager's hand and the ticket is dropped into the hat-more like preparing a basket of partridges for market than anything else. A sleight of hand performer holding such an election could steal every ticket in the hat.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The Hamilton Journal has some original poets on its staff. One of these has touching lyric on "Hard Times in C

"Hard times in Georgy-No shoes on baby's feet, Can't even give a mortgage, To get something for to eat.

"Hard times in Georgy— Chickens roostin' high, Don't know when I'm gwine to Another chicken pie.

"Hard times in Georgy— Credit ain't worth a cent, Can't even get no work to do, To pay de old house rent, "Hard times in Georgy-Cotton a nickel a pound

"Hard times in Georgy-

Baby has got the mumps, Sallie's got the whooping cough, Dan has got the thumps.

Preacher's gone to cussin' Devil is to pay, I'm sure, For mammy's still a-fussin "Hard times in Georgy— Petsy ain't got no hat, I reckon she'll have to take De old front door mat.

"Hard times in Georgy— Nigger's turned a fool, Gwine to plantin' cotton, Behind a sore back mule

"Hard times in Georgy— Taxes mighty high, I believe in my soul Dat judgment day is nigh!"

Here is a unique statement from The Hamilton Journal:

"The Journal would take more interest in politics and endeavor to keep its readers better posted in regard to what congress is doing or is not doing if we thought all this was of any vital interest to our readers. It really matters very little to you, dear readers, what transpires in Washington if you can only manage to keep free of debt and keep your barns and smokehouses filled with a year's supply." Hemilton Journal:

The West Point Progress makes this annorncement:
"By way of an explanation as to the disappearance of editorial matter for the last two weeks, is due to the fact that the editor is in Florida, whither he went to look after his interests there."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Atlanta and Her Manufacturing Ad-

Editor Constitution—I witness with interest all that is being said in The Constitution and other papers about the drift of northern capital and enterprise in this direction to be embarked in manufacturing establishments, and regard your remarks as to this city and vicinity as to the eligibility of this locality for such enterprises as to this city and vicinity as to the eligibility of this locality for such enterprises as well founded and indisputable, and that it is to become at no distant day the leading and most profitable point for such investments. It is, in fact, already the most extensive and varied locality of manufacturing enterprise in the southern states. These establishments, as everybody knows, have grown up as a consequence of the have grown up as a consequence geographical locality, the salubrity

roads in the south Atlantic states and the profitableness that has attended these en-terprises, owing to the facilities in collect-ing the raw materials and distributing the finished products from and in every direc-

But the truth is, the only drawback, any it be, to the concentration of capital and enterprise at this point is the fear that the railroad owners and managers will con-duct their business of transportation more with an eye to the profits they can make each year, without regard to the best in each year, without regard to the best interests of this locality, rather than to the profits they may derive from a more liberal policy for each ten years or each five years' period by building up and helping to build up such a community as would double and treble their business and their profits, and such as never fails to increase the business of transportation and its profits far above of transportation and its profits far above and far more than the average increase of population, and such a community, indeed, as never fails to make transportation to and from it a highly profitable branch of

As to the policy of our present railway owners and managers, their movement to ward erecting their main repair and con-struction shops in this city seems to afford some evidence that their rates of freight to and from this city will be on a liberal scale, or according to the amount of tonners the or according to the amount of tonnage the city affords, and such as prevail in other large cities, but even if they should be otherwise or should the price of coal and other raw material be advanced upon us, our business men and capitalists would not be without some check upon extortionate rates.

In the first place, our city is located on high ridge or plateau, within seven miles a high ridge or plateau, within seven miles of the Chattahoochee river, with water power which ex-Governor Northen esti-mates in his admirable article on the wealth and advantages for manufacturing estab-lishments in our midst to be one-third larger than the water power of Lowell. And, es this, we have within four miles of city the large and rapid Peachtree which can afford immense water power. And besides these, on the opposite side of the city, only two miles distant, on a branch of South river, the old waterworks pond and dam, forty feet high, ing establishments to utilize its thousands of horse power. And what is worthy also of consideration is the fact that these im-mense water powers in the vicinity of At-lanta may be brought to the very center of this city by electric wires, such as now run our sixty miles of street cars and var the fact also that our cotton and manufacturers are also greatly enlarging their plants, even in these hard times, demonstrates beyond question that this is the point above all others in the south for northern and other distant capitalists in which to invest their capital in manufacturing enterprises in the southern state Yours truly, January 17th.

STRONG WORDS OF ENDORSEMENT From a Leading Colored Editor Con-

cerning the Exposition. Editor Constitution: I wish to subscribe heartily to all that portion of Bishop Turner's open letter, printed in The Constitution of January 13th, in which he advises the Afro-Americans of the south to take full advantage of the opportunity offered them by the directors of the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta. I quite agree with him that we should stop talking, and do some. thing; that we should stop finding faulternally, and to turn to and show that we are doing something, like others of the tional population, to add to the grandeu and power of our country and the comfor and happiness of mankind. While we have much to complain of, we have vastly more to be thankful for, and we would have a great deal more if we would cease waiting for something to turn up, and turn to to a greater extent and turn something up, if we would cease in greater measure to rely upon others to do for us what we can and should do for ourselves.

I accepted an invitation to speak or 'Colored Folks' Day" at the Texas Cotton Palace, at Waco, November 24, 1894, and I do not wish for fairer consideration and treatment than the race received on that occasion, when all the conditions are properly weighed, which was a success but not so much so as it would have been if it had not been for the opposition of an influential element who could see nothing good in such an opportu These expositions are not only great edu cators of outsiders, but they bring the people of the state together and generate a closer ond of union between them, whose in terest in the progress of their state and the happiness of all its people is identical and inseparable. The oftener the people are drawn together by these expositions, the better will this proposition be under stood and appreciated. I venture to say that the Dallas exposition and the Waco Cotton Palace did more for Texas and all its people, from the outside and on the , than any other events which have taken place in its borders during the past two decades. North Carolina and Florida have both been benefited in a large meas ure by the annual fairs they have held and the consequent opportunity given all the people to draw closer together and make comparison of the progress they have made in the past, and to receive new idea

as to the progress they desire to make in The Atlanta exposition offers the southern people, of whom the blacks are as much a part as the whites, upon a larger scale a better opportunity than they have had since the New Orleans exposition, in 1882, to get together and make comparisor of their progress. I agree with Bishop Turner that it would be suicidal on our part not to make the most of the opportunity. We are a part and an important part of the southern people. You cannot count them and leave us out, and we are a part of its industrialism, more especially the cotton and other agricultural features of it, so that if the exposition should come and go without our taking a proper part in it, the whole proceeding would be much like the play of "Hamlet," with the melan-choly prince left out. Foreign visitors choly prince left out. Foreign visitors especially would look at the matter from this point of view.

The fact that ample buildings and

grounds have been set apart for our use, and that commissioners of our own have been selected in most of the southern states to superintend our exhibits, is a This being the fact, the success or failure of our exhibit will remain almost entirely with us. We can afford to make it the most successful exhibition of our progress ever made on this continent; we can do what we were not allowed to do by northern managers of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and the Columbian expo-sition at Chicago, and which we clamored for an opportunity to do, and, if we do not embrace the opportunity, the world will justly conclude that we have accom-plished nothing of moment, and that the proscriptions under which we labor are a natural and necessary outcome of the race's incapacity to grasp the true spirit of our civilization. The Afro-Americans of the south, therefore, should, in self-debend every energy to make their part in the exposition the wonder and the marvel of the undertaking, which is cred-itable to its promoters and .I am sure will redound to the glory and profit of the

entire southern people.

Bishop Turner is right, as far as he has stated the duty of his race as it relates to the Cotton States and Internaional exposition, and, in enforcing his position, he has used brave and truthful words. T. THOMAS FORTUNE. New York, January 17, 1895.

Fashion's Turn From The Boston Courier.
The long-discarded chemise is now conback into favor, TALK OF THE TOWN.

The frivolous may find abundant food fo hought in this brief paragraph received at The Constitution office last night: "Lit-tle Cathie Cox, twelve years old, daughter of W. J. Cox, spent Christmas reading the Bible. She read 754 chapters. Fayette county.

Snollygoster Ham is alarmed about Lieutenant Ed Callaway, anent the female suffrage convention, near at hand. He says some fair suffragist will be captured. Colonel Calloway must be seques cred during the convention, he says.

The Baker committee proved a drawing attraction. With a morning performance matinee and a night show it gave other theatricals in this vicinity a rather black

The New Lyceum theater, successor to the Edgewood, is to introduce a novelty. number of loges will be placed back the seats on the first floor

Miss Sissierietta Jones, known the purpose of advertising as Black Patti, is one of the entertainers who comes to is this week. Miss Jones will be thing new in the prima donna line to At-The painting, "Stella," has drawn forth

variety of comment this week. A very work of immortal genius," says one. enthusiastic friend of mine, better known in the field of humor than in the realm of art, has praised it extravagantly as nasterpiece. "The work of immortal ge says he. "The effect nius." but to nartistic, I could see to appeal to one's sense of Its life-likeness was not so much the genious light effect. The test of a great work of art is life-likeness when viewed in the clear light of day, and not when seen in an artificial glare. The effects produce by a combination of light and color are very pretty, very clever, very pleasing to the eye, frequently realistic, but not to be considered on the high plane of art. Art in painting is something that stands for itself, that needs no artificial or extraneous aid. My admiration when I look upon that picture is not that of adoration artistic genius, but for the clever individual who arranged the light effect. The effect that he has produced is something wonderful, the best of its kind I have ever seen. On that score it is worth seeing.

The cool, deliberate maidens of Atlanta must feel a keen sense of their incapacity for strong, ardent loving when they read these passionate lines from Ella Wheele Wilcox, recently published in Munsey's:

Sudden the silence shattered into sound; Cloud bursts of harmony broke on my ear; And when it seemed to me that you were

near! My heart rose up to meet you with bound:

The melody gushed fuller, and I found Your hand in mine, and life grew strange ly dear; And in the flood of music swelling clear

And high and strong, all things save lov were drowned. 'A clamorous sea of chords swept o'er my

Submerging reason. Mutinous desire Stood at the helm; the stars were

eclipse; ard wild billows beat, and thunder And as the universe flamed into fire,

I swooned upon the rest of coral lips. The paper ball is slated for the 31st a the Kimball. As the young ladies are to be clad in paper gowns they are naturally very solicitous about the weather predic-tions for that day. Rin, for instance, would

Unique ideas arrive with every mail at sition headquarters. Chief of the Puoand Promotion Bureau Cooper ideas to burn. A man out in Texas writes that he wants to advertise the exposition in a novel way. He wants to leave a Texas town in a queer looking vehicle, literal with exposition drawn by five white horses, tandem fash-ion, and drive through the country to the exposition. He thinks it would be a fine way to advertise our show.

begun writing for free passes, and many of them enclose ideas with their requests. Atlatna's policemen are in Micawber's at

titude-waiting for something to turn up. Harper's Weekly devoted a page to the A picture of President Collier and of the bird's-eye view of the exposition brighten ed the page.

ed the page.

A friend of mine, says he, is a firm believer in hypnotism. He says it exerts a
strong influence in everyday life. "Men,"
said he, "all have hypnotic powers to an
extent. Some have it in a large degree,
others scarcely at all. In business, in ordinary conversation, in any sort of dealing,
this strange power asserts itself. One man
is stronger than the other, not physically,
but in that quiet, mysterious force that is
more powerful in winning business battles
than physical strength. While you may be
the intellectual and physical equal of a
man, for some reason you cannot get the
better of him in conversation, in business
transactions or in a quarrel, even. Hypnotransactions or in a quarrel, even. Hypno-tism is the explanation. It is an everyday force and not so scarce as we imagine."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Whatever it might be in theory, female suffrage would not prove to be a desirable thing in practice. The enfranchisement of white women would involve the enfranchisement of negro women, and that would be pandemonium let loose in the south. The man who knows the ignorance and fanatical hatred of the whites the characterize most person. that characterize most negro women, and who yet favors enfranchising them, is

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: If the agitation continues as it is now brewing out in the Rockies, by the time another election is held the state of Colorado will have the unique experience of exhibiting to the curious world the political and general effect produced by admitting women to all the rights and privileges of a voter, and giving her free access to the voting booth on elec-tion day. The experiment will be interest-ing. The fight at present is in its inciplency, but there are plenty of indications that will be an extremely lively affair when it gets well under way.

ATLANTA'S LEXOW

Waynesboro citizen: Atlanta keeps abreast Waynesboro citizen: Atlanta keeps abreast of the times. Even the great metropolis, New York city, has no monopoly in the way of investigations over Atlanta, as the probe of the committee to examine into matters of the city government is about to develop. Well, dum vivimus viramus, the learned worm said to the woodpecker from the hole. Isn't it rather hard on these worms to be disturbed? They are only eating out the heart of the tree; and the great organs say we are growing better. we are growing better.

Cahoun County Courier: And now At-lanta has an investigating committee mod-cied after the famous Lexow committee of New York. It may come high, but Atlanta must have everything new that New York and Chicago have.

NOW FOR THE FIGHT

The Council Meeting This Afternoon Win Be Thoroughly Lively.

BOTH SIDES ARE EXTREMELY CONFIDENT

The Baker-Wright Committee's Report
May Not Be Adopted-The Finance Committee's Wise Resolut

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the city council will hold a lively and interesting seesion. There are several important matters disposed of.

The reception of the report of the coun cil committee, as to Captain Baker and Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason, will be the special feature. Another matter of interest is the yearly apportionments as the finance committee will report the to for the ensuing year. Then there are not less than two important petitions for rights of way for street railways to be

But the outcome of the report of the Baker-Wright committee is what is proving the all-absorbing topic of the day. The heavy artillery on both sides is to position, the forces are well arranged for offensive and defensive movements and drawn. There will be no retreat sounder by the board of police commissioners; there is still a doubt as to what report of the Baker-Wright commit

tee will take before the city council. The positions occupied by the committee and its upholders is not to be strued. The investigating committee has exonerated Captain Baker and recommended an investigation of the pol detective departments. The board of police commissioners was passed over—no offense to the board intended, explain the mem-bers of the committee. Mayor Porter King has taken the position that it is in the province of the council's powers duties to investigate individual mem of the police and detective departments

As soon as the report of the committee was made known, "to arms" was the cry of the police commissioners. No time was wasted, not a moment was lost. At midnight the committee returned its report, and in but little more than twelve hours the board of police commissioners was in session. Capain James W. English, chairman of the police commissioners, was not pleased with the report of the committee. In fact, he did not hesitate to say that he was displeased with it and thought that the report should have been couched in different terms. He objected strenuously to an investigation by to an investigation by a committee from the council. He held that it was the and the right of the board of police com-missioners to take charge of an investiga-tion in departments over which it presided and for which it was responsible to the

To this the several other members To this the several other members of the police commission, Mayor Porter King excepted, agreed unanimously, and an investigation of the police and detective departments in general, and of Wright, Looney and Cason in particular, was ordered. In the meantime, the board took action, sus-

the meantime, the board took action, sus-pending the three detectives.

And it is upon this point that several members of the city council are said to be raising a well-defined and vigorous kick. They are in a recalcitrant mood and do not like what they claim is interference with the council on the part of the police commissioners. commissioners.

This kick is based upon the recommendation to the city council that the three detectives be suspended. If the report is

tion to the city council that the thr tectives be suspended. If the rep adoped in toto there can be no susp of the three men by the council, as they have been suspended already. There Will Be Stormy Scenes.

When Chairman Bell tenders the report of the Baker-Wright committee this af-

will be present. There will be present attorneys representing the detectives. Mr. Arnold Broyles will do the talking for the Baker-Wright committee. City Attorney Anderson will hold up the council's end of

The police commissioners say that they have no right to carry out the report of the Baker-Wright committee. It will be over the country have tree passes, and many of with their requests.

in the proper channels.

There are members of the city council who will vote for the reception of the Baker-Wright committee's report. They are determined to have the report accepted. determined to have the report accepted.

If this determination is persisted in there will be lively, even stormy scenes, for both sides claim a majority in the council. Captain English says that the right of investigation belongs to the board of police commissioners, and it is very likely that the police commissioners will carry on a line. police commissioners will carry on an investigation, no matter what decision the

That Financial Apportionment. The apportionment for the year in the various departments is a matter that will claim a big part of the council's attention today, and there may be of necessity a

night session of the council.

The financial committee held a meeting last week and worked faithfully on the apportionments. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the city shall live with in its income this year. This means that the estimate handed in by the various departments will be cut down.

In fact, one of the finance committee stated that every department would be

In fact, one of the finance committee stated that every department would be cut down, but that it was made general and in proportion to the amount asked for. The Boys' High school will not be built this year, though the board of education asks for the necessary money in the estimate. The recommendations as to the bridges on Alabama and Broad street will have no effect on the finance committee, and it is not likely that either of these important improvements will be put in place this year.

MILLS FOR THE SOUTH.

Calhoun County Courier: The daily papers are full of reports of cotton mills mov-ing south from New England. If these re-ports materialize the question of 4-cent cot-ton will be soon solved. The Courier had much rather see our home people establish the mills, however. But the northerners are welcome. There is room for the whole New England layout in the sunny south.

Cave Spring Herald: Of course, the huscated at Cave Spring? Here is a fine location for a factory of that kind. The raw material is handy and the water power of the two Cedar creeks is unsurpassed in the Pickens County Herald: The south

just reaching an era of prosperity terprise. We have stood the financi better than any other section and this draws attention to our glorious land. We welcome all enterprises to the south and we believe in giving them all the encouragement necessary to bring them among us. Sparta Ishmaelite: While the great move-ment of New England factories to the south is going on, it looks like an earnest effort to sell the Montour factory, in Sparts, ought to be crowned with success, Busi-ness here would greatly improve if it were running.

NO MOTIONS

here Will Be a Hearing o Next Saturda

MYERS, CARR AND PHIL M. E. Hicken Will Pro Today-The Tracy-Ja

The arguments on the trials in the Alex * and murder and sent od Jim Phillips, sentence

The Bailey case occupied nd took up extra time or duction of a witness d of the argument of the at intended that the motion in the three cases mentioned a heard last Saturday mornin ley case made this impos will be heard next Saturda There is a feature in the r trial in the Carr case wi much comment. There is an the papers handed to Judge a negro waiter of the Ori ent that he purchased p rors in the Carr case and the transom during the ab liffs. He alleges and swea pers were The Constituti

ntaining reports of the

No less than seven of t

case have made affidavit

act did not occur during there were no papers cont

there were no papers conta the trial read. They admit two papers read—a Constitual—but that neither of the counts of the trial but that ply accounts of the impaine Mrs. Hicken to Be T Mrs. M. E. Hicken will be the charge of forgery. Mrs. M. E. Hicken will be the charge of forgery. It indictment that she passeon the Clarke Hardware C. The first charge against her nusband fell through of inability of the state to ge Florida—the president of which the forged check v prosecutor was the Eads-N soon as this case was dis of \$10,000 each were filed by his wife against this comp of \$10,000 each were filed by his wife against this comp. There may be something velop in the trial of Mrs. It is taken up. It seems that her pocket book contained paper and references, a checks. In some way the peared and have not been tellers.

jailers.
Dr. Hicken is virtually a is no charge against him told him that he could sign self and be released. This as he desired to remain In Judge Westmore

The suit for damages Tracy against Dr. Joseph taken up again this m Westmoreland's court. It is alleged by the p worked for Dr. Jacobs at, was a clerk there. He stealing money and dischalingly, she alleges. She als uncle made the money s should not have done it, and the wrong.

of no wrong.

A fight between the uncof Jacobs's pharmacy strouble. The suit is for \$2 may not be concluded for

THEY ORGANIZED

There Was a Large
Commercial Men
The commercial men of meeting Saturday night house and organized poseiers Protective Associat
M. Green as president.
The meeting was large the members were all-the prospects for the fut-of Mr. John M. Green unanimous and the vice

vere Mr. P. C. Cas A. Redwine, two of the raveling salesmen in fi R. Wilder was elected se At the meeting Saturd

We, the undersigned u mercial travelets, who eral lines in your association to your association to storing and placing on mile, and we will be ples mittee from among us association, or a subce sent the many argui benefits that will res of said book."

There are two formato
One is addressed to the
ger Association and th
Culp, traffic manager of

These petitions the jobbers of Atlanta committee was appoint tition signed by the co travel in this section ing called for next su in the afternoon. It is that every traveling sal-present at the meeting

Benefit Thi The friends of Miss Thursday night, and Thursday night, and it one of the most artistic gramme arrangement a of its kind.

Some of the best ta the affair will be the Miss Pierce is well kin in Atfanta, and has me delight at this opport appreciation of her taking young woman and who know her. This

is occasioned because move north. BURNED OFF

A Blate on Richa A small four-room o night. The house is of Davis and is the pr

Just before midnigh shooting up from the It burned rapidly and consumed before the came quickly to the fire under control. To ly damaged by water family are not in At no one in the house thought that the orig Chattanoogs Is Elated Over the Pros-

pects of the Line Going to That City-Other News.

The report that the Seaboard Air-Line

running from Cartersville to Pell City, Ala-

and extended the line from Cartersville to

Atlanta, has been published in The Con-

While this transaction has not been offi

cially announced as having been accom-

plished it is stated on high authority that

it is true. It is understood that the Sea-

board will begin the extension of the East

and West o eithtr Atlanta or a point on

the Belt Line, on the suburbs of the city in

An additional rumor is to the effect that

the line is to be built into Birmingham and

from there to Chattanooga, The Times, of

Chattanooga, publishes this story yester-

"Another great railway for Chattanooga

"The great Saaboard Air-Line, a railway passing through Virginia and the Carolinas to Atlanta, Ga., a railway that has

never defaulted on its interest and is in

the hands of great capitalists, will at an

early date extend its line to Chattanoga, and from here on to Birmingham, Ala. This is no new story. It has been discussed for

some months past, with some Chattanooga

people, and various plans have been under consideration. It was at one time contem-plated to take up the abandoned Chatta-

nooga and Augusta scheme, building a new

line from Gainesville, Ga., through north

Georgia via Ellijay to Chattanooga. This now seems to have been abandoned and the story now goes that the route is to be via

Air-Line has purchased the East and We

road, extending from Cartersville to Pe

City, Ala., a distance of 117 miles. This road is to be at once extended into Birmingham, where already terminal facilities have been

tanooga Southern, which is positively to b

sold by the court January 31st, is also to be extended from Gadsden to Pell City. The Sanbard Air-Line will also build from Wanda, ten miles east of Atlanta, to Corrections.

tersville, Ga., a distance of about fifty

iles. Thus a complete system will be es

tablished from Norfolk, Va., via Raleigh,

N. C., and Atlanta, to Chattaneoga and via Gadsden to Birmingham, also via Carters-

ville and Cedartown to Birmingham via Pell City. The Chttanooga, Rome and Co-

lumbus, the Chattanooga, Southern and the East and West road will all thus be brought into great prominence. The benefit to Chat-

tar.ooga will be very great as it will give

UNDER THE BRIDGE.

An Unconscious Stranger Picked Up

Under a Trestle.

at the Grady hospital in a comatose condi-

tion, caused by injuries received in a mys-

formation regarding how ne was hurt.

Early vesterday morning several farmer

found a man in an unconscious condition under the bridge of the Atlanta and Flori

the ground near the little stream. He was unable to give any information to the mer

that found him. They secured a wagor

after they had done all that could be done

state for several hours. When he finally rallied, he said his name was McKenzie,

but could not give a perfectly clear ac-

count of himself. He could not tell where

but had no recollection of attempting to

cross the river or of being injured. He could not tell whether he fell, was struck by a train and knocked off or whether some one had hit him on the head and then pushed him off.

Driver Parker, of the Grady hospital, says

he thinks the man is a blacksmith and that his home is near Morris Station. McKenzle was lying under the track at a point about thirty feet below it when

This makes the second accident that ha happened at this point in the last few weeks. The first man injured is pow at the Grady hospital. His name is Vickers and his injuries were at first thought to be

A Large Gang of Young Thleves

been doing work for a long time all over

the city, and has confessed to many mis deeds. Three more negroes about the ag

Awardea

flighest Honors-World's Fair.

·DR.

CREAM

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

and brought him to Atlanta. The

A man giving his name as McKenzie is

awaited with interes."

secured through a suburban line. The

a few weeks.

chased the East and West railroad

E FIGHT

Afternoon Will Lively.

IELY CONFIDENT

mittee's Report

ck the city coun

interesting sesmportant matter ort of the cour

stain Baker and y and Cason, will Another matter apportionments, will report the is to be entitled Then there are tant petitions for railways to be

is what is provof the day. both sides is in well arranged for movements and are distinctly retreat sounded commissioners to what course Wright commit-

eity council.
by the committee to be miscong committee has er and recomof the police and he board of police of over—no offense explain the mem-Mayor Porter Ition that it is in

ancil's powers and dividual members we departments, of the committee rms' was the cry ers. No time was was lost. At mid-turned its renover than twelve hours missioners was in W. English, chair-lissioners, was not of the committee. the committee to say that t and thought that been couched in jected strenuously a committee from hat it was the duty

of Wright, Looney took action, sus-

il are said to and vigorous kick.

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streated in the mat-e been treated in an he city council will y out the report of mittee. It will be ners that the the report of its the report must be nvestigation proceed

report. They are e report accepted. the right of inver what decision the

tee held a meeting faithfully on the by the various de-

money in the esti-

HE SOUTH.

ier: The daily pam fer the whole of course, the hus-vill gobble them up re the best induce-y not have one lo-Here is a fine loca-tat kind. The raw he water power of

them among us.

NO MOTIONS HEARD AGED GEORGIAN DIES AT A MASS MEETING THE SEABOARD'S DEAL HAPPY SOLDIER BOYS

There Will Be a Hearing of the Argument Mr. King, a Citizen of Rome, Died in Colored Atlantians Talk of the Colored It Will Shortly Go Into Chattanooga The Gate City Guard Celebrates Its Next Saturday. Atlanta Yesterday.

WYERS, CARR AND PHILLIPS WAITING

Mrs. M. E. Hicken Will Probably Be Tried

The arguments on the motions for

trials in the cases of Will

of murder and sentenced to hang.

and Jim Phillips, sentenced to five years in

the penitentiary for forgery, were not heard Saturday by Judge Clark as was in-

and took up extra time on account of the

ntroduction of a witness during the middle

of the argument of the attorneys. It was intended that the motion for new trials in

the three cases mentioned should have been

ley case made this impossible, and they

There is a feature in the motion for a new

trial in the Carr case which has caused

much comment. There is an affidavit among

the papers handed to Judge Clark signed by

a negro waiter of the Oriole cafe, named

E. A. Alford. He makes oath to the state.

nent that he purchased papers for the ju

rors in the Carr case and threw them ove

the transom during the absence of the bal-

liffs. He alleges and swears that these pa

pers were The Constitution and Journal,

No less than seven of the jurors in this

case have made affidavit that the transom

act did not occur during the trial and that

there were no papers containing reports of the trial read. They admit that there were

the trial read—a Constitution and a Jour-nal—but that neither of them contained ac-counts of the trial but that they were sim-

ply accounts of the impaneling of the jury

Mrs. Hicken to Be Tried Again.

Mrs. M. E. Hicken will be called to answer

indetment that she passed a forged check on the Clarke Hardware Company. The first charge against Mrs. Hicken and

inability of the state to get a winess from Florida-the president of the bank upon which the forged check was drawn. The prosecutor was the Eads-Neel Company. As soon as this case was dismissed two suits of \$10,000 each were filed by Mr. Hicken and

his wife against this company.

There may be something of interest develop in the trial of Mrs. Hicken today, if

en was brought from Marietta to Atlanta her pocket book contained several bits of

her pocket book contained several bits of paper and references, and a couple of checks. In some way these checks disap-

Dr. Hicken is virtually a free man. There

is no charge against him and Judge Clark

told him that he could sign a bond for him

self and be released. This he refused to do, as he desired to remain in jail with his

In Judge Westmoreland's Court.

The suit for damages of Marie Louise Tracy against Dr. Joseph Jacobs will be

THEY ORGANIZED POST "A."

heuse and organized post A of the

M. Green as president.

Commercial Men Last Night.

The commercial men of Atlanta held a

ders' Protective Association with Mr. John

The meeting was largely attended and

the members were all enthusiastic over

the prospects for the future. The selection of Mr. John M. Green as president was

lowing petition was signed by every one

mercial travelets, who patronize the several lines in your association, do hereby pe-

ous consideration the advisability of re

One is addressed to the Southern Passen-

ger Association and the other to J. M. Culp, traffic manager of the Southern railway. These petitions will be presented to the jobbers of Atlanta this week and a committee was appointed to have the petition stead by the commercial men who

tition signed by the commercial men who travel in this section. There was a meet

ing called for next Saturday at 3 o'clock

in the afternoon. It is especially desired that every traveling salesman and jobber be

MISS PIERCE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Her Friends Are to Give One for Her

The friends of Miss Bessie Pierce will give her a benefit entertainment next Thursday night, and the occasion will be

one of the most artistic in matter of pro

Some of the best talent will assist and the affair will be thoroughly enjoyable.

n Atlanta, and has many rriends who will

me arrangement and musical numbers

Pierce is well known, and favorably,

ccasioned because she has decided to

BURNED OFF THE ROOF.

A Blaze on Richardson Street Calls

A small four-room cottage, 41 Richardson

street, was badly damaged by fire Saturday night. The house is occupied by Mr. W. D.

Davis and is the property of Mr. F. C. Just before midnight a blaze was seen

shooting up from the roof by the chimney.

It burned rapidly and the whole roof was consumed before the department, which

came quickly to the place, could get the

fire under control. The furniture was bad-

family are not in Atlanta, and there was

no one in the house at the time. It is

thought that the origin was incendiary.

y tamaged by water. Mr. Davis and his

Out the Department.

Westmoreland's court.

red and have not been seen since by the

ken up. It seems that when Mrs. Hick

charge of forgery. It is alleged in the

nusband fell through on account of the

lity of the state to get a witness from

containing reports of the trial.

will be heard next Saturday.

heard last Saturday morning, but the Bai-

and Alex Carr, convict-

Today-The Tracy-Jacobs Dam-

age Suit.

HE WAS SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OLD

He Had Long Been a Prominent Man in This State-Other Deaths and Funerals Yesterday.

Colonel A. J. King, formerly a prominent citizen of Floyd county, but for the last few years a resident of Atlanta, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. R. Dimmock, on Jackson street.

Coloenl King was seventy six years of age having been born in Floyd county in 1819, where he resided until coming to Atlanta, about three years ago.

He was a highly respected and prominent

citizen of that county, and represented it several times in the legislature. He was identified with many of the commercial and other institutions of that section. He was a large planer, owning one of many years, and was secretary and treas urer and a trustee of the deaf and dumb institute at Cave Spring, Ga., for twenty

Colonel King was for many years a resident of Rome, where he won for himself the regard and esteem of all who knew him by his noble qualities and charitable

He was a man of deep convictions and had a great influence among his people and in the legislature, he being the instigator and promoter of many objects resulting in the public good.

Colonel King was a well educated and

highly intelligent man, having graduated at Columbia college, Washington, in 1840. He leaves four children, one daughter and three sons, the daughter being the wife of ex-Councilman W. R. Dimmock, of the fourth ward, and the sons, Messrs, J King, Samuel S. King and A. J. King. His sons are now prominent citizens of Rome, the former being a banker and the latter a prominent merchant and ex-mayor

of Rome. A. J. King, Jr., is a large planter at Livingston, Floyd county. Colonel King's remains will be taken to Cave Spring, Ga., at 7:30 o'clock this morn ing on the Southern railroad, where the in terment will occur this afternoon, Rev. T R. Kendall, of Atlanta, officiating Funeral of Mr. Van Dyke.

The funeral services of Mr. Arthur Irwin Van Dyke, who died of paralysis Saturday night, will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. W. J. Van Dyke, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The interment will be at Westview cemetery and the services at the residence and

grave will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Black, The news of Mr. Van Dyke's death created much sorrow in the city yesterday, and during the day the family residence at the corner of Peeples and White streets, West End, was visited by a large number of his friends, who went to express their regrets at his sudden demise.

grets at his sudden demise.

The following gentlemen will be the pallbeartrs: E. S. Pratt, C. E. Sciple, George D. DeSaussure, M. A. Bumstead, F. A. Quillian, M. T. LaHatte, Jeff Hightower, M. A. Bumstead, F. A. Guillian, M. T. LaHatte, Jeff Hightower, M. W. Deer, M. W. B. M. M. S. Lahatte, J. M. W. B. M. S. Lahatte, J. M. W. B. M. S. Lahatte, J. M. W. B. M. S. Lahatte, J. M. S. Lahatte, W. Dyer, John K. Murphy, Morris J

Funeral of Mr. Gaines. The funeral services of Mr. R. C. Gaines, who died Saturday, took place yesterday af-teronon at 3 o'clock, Dr. Henry McDonala

fficiating.

The services were conducted at the resi. dence of Mr. Henry Durand, a son-in-law of Mr. Gaines, at 195 Crew street, and were attended by a large number of people.

Westmoreland's court.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that she worked for Dr. Jacobs at his pharmacy and was a clerk there. He accused her of stealing money and discharged her accordingly, she alleges. She also claims that her uncle made the money good, and that he should not have done it, as she was guilty of no wrong. Mr. Gaines was a highly respected and old citizen and the news of his death was received with sorrow throughout the city yesterday. of Jacobs's pharmacy grew out of the trouble. The suit is for \$25,000 damages and may not be concluded for several days yet. The remains were interred in Oakland

WANT TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE.

Some Insurance Companies Don't There Was a Large Meeting of the Want to Pay in Full. It seems that the insurance arising over the old capitol fire are not neeting Saturday night at the Kimball

yet over. The latest development in the matter is a rumored refusal of several of the insurance companies who had policies on the

building to pay the sum awarded Messrs. Venable Bros. by the arbitrators last The arbitrators appointed by the companies interested and Venable Bros. sp about two weeks or more examining the

were Mr. P. C. Cashman and Mr. Lyman A. Redwine, two of the most active young building and assessing the damage and they agreed that that damage was some-thing like \$81,000. traveling salesmen in the south. Mr. D. R. Wilder was elected secretary and treas-The total insurance carried on the building by Venable Bros. was \$125,000, which amount, they claimed, did not cover the

value of the building. It was said yesterday that about \$54,000 of the \$81,000 awarded Venable Bros. had been paid by some of the insurance companies, but that the companies holding the remaining policies unpaid had become ous consideration the advisability of restoring and placing on sale, under strict restrictions, mileage books for 2 cents per mile, and we will be pleased to have a committee from among us appear before your association, or a subcommittee, and present the many arguments as to the mutual benefits that will result from the issuing of said book."

There are two forms of this petition out. dissatisfied with the arbiters' award and

It was said that the companies dissatis fled had announced that they would exercise a right of the policies which gives them the alternative of paying the damage by fire or of repairing the building, and, according to the rumor, they have decided

to do the latter. The statement was also made that the The statement was also made that the companies interested had given notice to Venable Bros. to discontinue the work of tearing down the building, unless they were forced to continue it by the city.

These developments add a new phase to the matter, which was generally believed to have been settled finally when the arbi-

trators reached their decision.

A large portion of the building has been torn down and hauled away, in accordance an order made by the city council several weeks ago.

GEORGIA'S VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

The Full List Up to December 1, 1894 The Adjutant General's Report. The report of the adjutant general i nearly all in type and will soon be ready. The last of it was finished Saturday and is a complete list of volunteer troops of the

state. Georgia volunteer troops (white:) Num ber of regiments, 7; number of separate battalions, 2; adjutant general's department, delight at this opportunity to show their appreciation of her talent. She is a charming young woman and its admired by all who know her. This benefit by her friends is cocard. 1; inspector general's department, 1; judge advocate general's department, 1; quarter-master's department, 3; subsistence depart-ment, 1; medical department, 14; military ment, 1; menteal department, 4; military secretary and addes-de-camp, 30; colonels, 7; lieutenant colonels, 7; majors, 13; adjutants, 11; quartermasters, 8; commissaries, 9; inspectors of rifle practice, 6; chaplains, 5; raymasters, 5: assistant surgeons, 0; captains, 65; first heutenants, 60; second lieutenants, 77; total commissioned officers, 50; rayles of the commissioned of the commissioned officers.

22; total non-commissioned officers, 599; mu-sicians, 27; privates, 2,106; total enlisted, 2,732; aggregate, 3,058. Georgia volunteer troops (colored:) Num-ber of battallons, 3; number of companies, 22; lieutenant colonels, 3; majors, 1; adjutants, 2; commissaries, 2; paymasters, 1; assistant surgeons, 3; captains, 18; first lieutenants, 16; secend lieutenants, 25; total commissioned officers, 77; total non-com-missioned officers, 178; musicians, 11; privates, 372; total enlisted, 1,061; aggregate

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplome.

Exhibit at the Exposition.

MANY STRONG ADDRESSES WERE MADE

Speeches Delivered by Nearly All of the Colored Commissioners of the Southern States.

A mass meeting of the colored people of Atlanta in the interest of the colored exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition was held Saturday night at the Loyd street Methodist church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets.

The attendance was good and the interest nanifested in the meeting and its purpose demonstrated that the colored people have determined to make a success of the enterprise, and last night's meeting is the first step in that direction, so far as Atlanta and Georgia are concerned.

The meeting was addressed by some of the leading and most influential colored men of the south, among whom were W. H. Crogman, professor of languages of Clark university, who presided over the meeting; I. Garland Penn, of Virginia, the chosen commissioner of the negro exhibit; M. M. Leway, editor of The Florida Sentinel, a negro newspaper of that state; Rev. J. B. Middleton, of South Carolina; Rev.

Clark, of Tennessee; I T. Montgomery, of Mississippi, and Bishop Turner, of Georgia. Those mentioned, with the exception of Bishop Turner, are southern commissioners of the different states, they having come to Atlanta to hold a meeting for the purpose

of organizing the work throughout the south, which meeting adjourned Friday. The object of the meeting Saturday night was explained by Chairman Crogman as was explained by Chairman Crogman as being for the purpose of creating interest in the work of securing an exhibit from the colored people of Georgia, and incidentally closed acquaint the people of what had been done in other states, as would be explained by the commissioners from these states. The chairman said that the work of getting up the exhibits should have begin six up the exhibits should have begun six months ago, and he urged his hearers to lose no further time in this matter. He said that his people had wanted an oppor said that his people had wanted an oppor-tunity to demonstrate the progress and ad-vancement they had made in recent years, and that they were at work throughout the south already, and would take it up with renewed vigor now that the southern commissioners had met and elected officers thus putting the matter in shape.

The speaker expressed the great appre-ciation of his people for the opportunity the exposition company has given them, and he said that their exhibit would be such as would reflect credit upon the colored people and the south.

I. Garland Penn, the chief of the negro

exhibit, who will have charge of getting together the exhibits from the different southern states and of the negro building during the exposition, was then introduced by the chairman. He started off by saying that the work in his state-Virginia-had that the work in his state—virginia—had progressed considerably. He explained how the state was thoroughly organized by having a chief commissioner in each county, and under that commissioner were other commissioners located in different setions of the county, all of whom formed a county hourd. The teste is divided into the different setting the county and the county are considered to the considered to the considered to the county are considered to the county are considered to the considered The state is divided into five dis tricts and up to this time 101 counties have been organized with local boards, the object of which is to raise money to collect and make the exhibit.

The speaker mentioned several features that would be a part of the Virginia exhibit.

hibit, among which would be a facsimile reproduction of the True Reformers' Savings bank, of Richmond, the first colored savings bank ever established. It will be shown as if in active operation, clerks, bookkeepers and other employes beling at

their posts.

Another feature of the exposition which the speaker would endeavor to secure would be a grand military day for all the colored military companies in the United States who would come. He would also endeavor o secure the attendance of a national congress of colored men representing the various industrial, educational and religiou

rious industrial, country, interests of the country, mentioned that the national The speaker mentioned that the national association of colored educators, about 250 strong, would assemble in Atlanta during the exposition. Continuing, he said that this was the great opportunity of the col-ored people and that they would take adored people and that they would take advantage of it by making an exhibit which would be acceptable to the southern people, white and colored. He closed by urging the Georgia people to go at once to work and perfect their organization, warning them. ing them that other states were ahead of

Georgia so far. Commissioner Penn was followed by Editor Leway, of Florida, and Rev. Middleton, of South Carolina, both of whom made brief but interesting talks, explaining the condition of their people in those states condition of their people in those states and what steps they were taking towards making an exhibit at the exposition. Both reported that much work had been done and said that the prospects for good, creditable exhibits from those states were ex-

cellent,
G. V. Clark, commissioner of Tennessee was introduced and he made one of the most entertaining and enthusiastic speeches of the evening. He began by saying that he was an Atlantian in heart and spirit, having resided here many years before going to Tennessee, and said that he was such a good Georgian that he wanted to see Georgia excel all of the other southern states at the exposition, but added that Tennessee would try to outstrip even Georgia, and that his people were at work on that idea. He was greatly enthused over the opportunity given his people by the exposition and said that they would demonstrate the progress in workmanship, skill, was introduced and he made one of the exposition and said that they would demonstrate the progress in workmanship, skill, industry and intellectual development made during the last thirty years. The speaker referred to the race question by saying that he did not believe in colored people trying to be white people—that it was one of the most contemptible things in the world, and he wanted them to collect their energies most contemptible things in the world, and he wanted them to collect their emerges and resources and make such a display at the Cotton States and International exposition that would show their patriotism and devotion to the sunny south. The speaker closed by paying a tribute to the sincerity and honesty of the men in charge of the exposition, who, he believed, had the internate of the colored people at heart.

exposition, who, he believed, had the interests of the colored people at heart.

He was followed by I. T. Montgomery, of Mississippi, who was a member of the last constitutional convention of that state, and who made a reputation for himself by the contraction on the race question in that conspeaking on the race question in that vention. He said that Mississippi would

vention. He said that Mississippi would be at the exposition with a good exhibit, and spoke of that and other questions in a clear, logical manner, making a favorable impression on his hearers.

Bishop Turner was called upon and spoke on the exposition and race question in a forceful manner. The bishop was hopeful that Georgia would get to work and make the colored exhibit the best of any state, as it should do on account of its natural advantages.

COLONEL CAPERS'S ADDRESS. He Will Speak to the Confederate Vet-

erans Tonight.

At the meeting of the confederate veterans tonight an interesting address will be delivered by Colonel Henry D. Capers, of Charleston, S. C., by special request of General Clement A. Evans.

Colonel Capers is an accomplished orator and author and is widely known throughout the south. He is also very well known in Atlanta, where he has many friends. He is commissioner of the South Carolina state exhibit, which will be displayed at the exposition, and is the author of the life of C. G. Memminger, which has been spoken of in a most complimentary way by the public and press all over the counter.

It Is Understood. Anniversary.

THE EAST AND WEST HAS BEEN BOUGHT DRANK TOASTS TO ITS FRIENDS

A Jolly Gathering of Members of This Company Pass a Delightful Evening in Celebrating the Event.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Gate City Guard at their armory Saturday night to cel brate the forty-eighth anniversary of the company. This company was organized in 1855, and embraced a membership of 190. Among its members at that time were mary well-known citizens. Among them were Colonel R. F. Maddox, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Colonel Albert Howell, Sr., James Chisholm, George Winship, A. J. Orme Harry Krouse, Joseph Thompson and

In 1859, four years after the organization the company was chartered by the legisla-ture of the state as an independent volunteer military organization, and granted cer-tain privileges and immunities which it has

ever since enjoyed.

At the outbreak of the war between the states, the company was the first to leave Atlanta and engage in hostilities. A hun dred men were in the ranks. Many of those who went to battle with the company have long since passed over the river and joined the great majority. The few who are now alive continue their interest in the welfare of the organization, rejoicing in its sucdesses and aiding the company's efforts in all patriotic purposes. The corps is now stronger than ever before. Its membership rumbers 140, rank and file, a large number of whom were present last night. Re reshments were served, and there was a display of oratory and elequence that awak-ered the enthusiasm of the members to the highest pitch, and recalled pleasing memo-rics and associations which make the histhe Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus to Chattanooga, and from here via the Chatta-nooga Southern to Birmingham. It is stat-ed upon good authority that the Seaboard tory of this company one of interest and Among the organizations that were the re-ipients of complimentary toasts, though

cipients of complimentary toasts, though far away, were the following: The Old Guard of New York; Seventh regiment of New York; Boston Light In-Miss.; Fifth regiment, of Baltimore, Md. First regiment of Virginia; city council of New York; Twenty-first regiment, Pough-keepsle, N. Y.; Davy Crockett Hook and Ladder Company, Poughkeepsle, N. Y.; Yassar college, Poughkeepsle, N. Y.; Put-nam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn.; Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, Conn.; State Fenci-bles, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington Light Infentry vorps, Washingtor, D. C.; De-Infantry corps, Washington, D. troit Light Infantry; Janesville Guards, Wisconsin; Rockford Rifles, Illinois; Rich-land Rifles, South Carolina; Governor's Guards, South Carolina; Horner's Nest Ri-fles, Charlotte, N. C.; Mobile Rifles, Mobile, Ala.; Company B, of Chicago; Fourth brigade of Charleston, S. C.; Irish Volun-teers, of Charleston; Sumter Guards, of Charleston; Carolina Rifle battalion, of

Charleston; Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston; Captain Bannon and command of Waterbury, Conn.; Evergreen Riffes, Alabama; Montgomery Creys, Montgomery, Ala.; Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La.; Seventeenth separate company, Flushing, N. Y.; Fourth New Jersey regiment, of Jersey City; Burgesses' Corps, Albany, N.

C., and others. terious way, and he is unable to give any in C., and others.

Each of the above organizations found an eloquent spokesman to represent it, and many were the compliments paid to their absent friends, which were most heartly endorsed by the members of the Gate City da railroad over South river, six miles south

Taken altogether, the anniversary meet-The man was lying under the bridge on ing of the corps was a memorable one. There is no other organization in this part of the state that enjoys the national repuof the state that enjoys the national reputation and the influence which forty years of existence and many old friends from all parts of the country bring to them. was taken to the Grady hospital and his injuries examined. His nose was broken and a portion of it was torn completely from his face. His head was badly brulsed The corps is now operating, as in the

The corps is now operating, as in the past, under their charter, and, being fully, armed and equipped, is destined to continue to be a part of the history of this commonwealth, and will continue on its patriotic mission, ready, as in the past, to serve the state when called upon with promptness and efficiency characteristic of the soldierly discipline that has always been a feature of this organization. from his face. His head was board bruised and his left arm was broken and severely mashed. In addition to these injuries he was bruised and internally injured. It was necessary to place the man under the influence of an opiate before the house

HIT WITH A LANTERN. The Police Want a Man with Oil on

he lived or anything about himself. He said he had no home and did not know how he received his injuries.

He told the physicians that he had been drinking very heavily on Saturday night and remembered being on the railroad track, but had so receilection of attempting to The police are looking for a small black The police are looking for a small black negro man with kerosene oil on his shirt. When he is found he will be arrested on a charge of burglary. Saturday night the negro entered a house at 80 McDaniel street. He was detected in the act and ran. A chase followed and he was struck over the head by a man with a lantern.

The lantern got the worst of the affair and broke, spilling the oil on the negro. His crime was rot a paying one, as he secured only 30 cepts and a bath of oil.

IN THE LUCAL FIELD.

The young lady reporters who are to get out The Atlanta Journal on February Ath, are: Police department, Miss Virginia Arnold; jail, Miss Glenn; Grady hospital, Miss Lucy Peel; justice courts, Miss Elkins; custom house, Miss Newman; United States commissioner. Miss Reble Lowe; courthouse, Miss English; capitol, Miss Bigby; exposition, Miss Cabaniss; city hall, Miss Addie Maude; hotels, Miss Harwood; society, Mrs. Hugh Hagan; editor, and Misses Williams and Joan Clarke, assistant editors; religious, Mrs. Porter King. editors; religious, Mrs. Porter King.

and his injuries were at first thought to be fatal. He was attempting to cross the bridge when he was caught by a train at a point where it was impossible for him to reach either end in safety. He saved himself by lowering himself over the bridge and holding on to the side.

After the train passed he could not raise himself and finally dropped, falling on the ground near, the edge of the water. In falling he lodged in the top of a tree and then dropped to the ground. This saved his life. —Mayor Porter King has received, through City Clerk Bridges Smith, of Macon, a letter of thanks from Mayor Horne, of that city, for the kindly offer of the city government of Atlanta to send a fire company of the com pany, with apparatus, to Macon, to subdue the raging flames in that city. The let-ter is one expressing the gratitude of the entire city for the promptness and readi-ness of the offer of help.

-The work of tearing down the Edgewood Avenue theater is going along with a rush. Architect Frank Cox, who is in charge of the work, states that he will have the building ready for opening by April 15th. He means what he says. A tough gang of young thieves has been captured by Detectives Mehaffey and Holcombe and Officer Harris. The gang has —There will be a reception to General Fitzhugh Lee at the Kimball tonight, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Confederate veterans of the city are especially invited to be presof twelve were arrested yesterday. The of-

ent.

—Dr. Henry L. Wilson, who has been quite ill for several days, is still suffering with a severe attack of influenza. His many friends, both in social and business circles, hope soon to hear of his complete recovery, as he has been sadly missed among them during the last illness of his lamented mother, Mrs. Marian Lumpkin Wilson.

—Captain Dozier, the new commander of the Governor's Horse Guards, has been through his examination, which he passed in a most creditable manner. He has received his commission, and is now the full-fledged captain of Atlanta's superb company of cavalry. He will call an election to elect a successor to aimself as first to elect a successor to nimself as first lieutenant for the first Tuesday in Febru-

—Three days ago a man went to a wagon yard at Buckhead and left a wagon,
two horses and a mule. He appeared to
be drinking and said he was coming to
Atlanta. He started in the direction of
the city and since then has not been heard
from. The police have been asked to locate him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future-Gossip About cial Events and Matters Per-taining Thereto.

There will be a meeting of the Epworth League Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at Asbury church. An interesting pro-gramme will be presented as follows: Open-ed with prayed by the president, song by the league, recitation by Miss Lille Trotti, song by the quartet, recitation by Master Harry Sullivan, song by the league, readin by Mr. A. G. Roberts, recitation by Mis Ethel Butler, closing song by the league.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Mai Latiner to Dr. Edwin G. Griffin was so at the home of the lady's parents on Mo day last, the 16th instant, the cercony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Rooins, pastor First Methodist church, It was a quiet but lovely flome wedding. The bride looked queenly in a traveling gown of navy-blue and gold. The groom was as handsome as usual. The house was decornational as usual. In noise was decor-ated with stately palms, apparagus fern and roses. The bride carried a lovely bouquet of brides roses. Delicious refresh-ments were served, after which they left, amid a shower of rice and good wishes for a short trip to Florida. The presents were numerous and beautiful. On earest relatives and friends of the family

A crowded house greeted Professor Shep-A crowded house greeted Professor Shepard and his elecution class Friday evening at the Atlanta Business college. The professor's rendering of "Rhoderick Dhu" was one of the finest pieces of oratory ever heard in this city, and elicited well-merited applause. Miss Pauline Talley was one of the favorites of the evening. There will be another recital a week from next Friday.

Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly will give an organ mr. 3. P. O Donnelly will give an organ recital on the new Pilcher organ in Mil-ledgeville Monday night; also one in Ameri-cus on Wednesday night. He has arranged a special programme for both occasions.

Two of Macon's most popular young ladies, Misses Hattle and Mary Locke, are spending a few days with Miss Jimmie Byrd, on Capitol avenue. The riends of these charming young fadies made on a former visit to our city will be desighted to know of their return.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Thomas, of Rich.

The Misses Sheehan write delightful let-ters to their friends in the city. They are now at Paris, and attended n. Singht mass at the church of the Madaline. Miss Belle Sheehan, who is already quite an artist, has become a member of the Julian studio. Miss Leronora Sheehan left for New York yesterday, where she will remain theral

The work of preparing, as a souvenir or the Cotton States and International exposition, a book representing southern talent in the field of literature, is an enterprise in which Mrs. Louise Threete Hodges, of this city, assisted by Miss Gertrude Bealer, is now engaged. The work will have the approval of all who love the south, and feel an interest in southern development and ad-vancement. The book will be issued in very attractive form, and will be liberally and attractive form, and will be liberally and appropriately illustrated. A number of the best known and most popular of southern writers have already promised contributions, and Mrs. Hodges and Miss Beaier feel assured that they will be able to place before the visitors to the exposition a most attarctive and appropriate souvenir. In addition to the articles referred to, the book will contain other desirable features bearing upon the exposition.

bearing upon the exposition. affair that is of interest locally: "On January 1st, Hon. Clyde Shropshire, vice consul general at Paris, gave in Paris a fashionable dinner in honor of Mrs. Captain Harry Jackson, Mrs. Parsons, Miss English and Miss Reble Lowe, of Atlanta. It took place in the 'gala room' of the Cafe de Paris the miss Reole Lowe, of Atlanta. It took place in the 'gala room' of the Cafe de Paris, the most fashionable restaurant in Europe. The Paris papers speak of it as one of the social features of the week. There were present: Mr. Donald Harper, of Rome, Ga.; Mr. Will N. Harben, of Dalton, Ga.; the Count and Countess Rutland, Lord and Lady Wynford, of London; Mr. Rusk. of the South American legation and second. Lady Wynford, of London; Mr. Rusk, of the South American legation, and several others. The floral decorations were unique, rare and costly, and the music was by the Hungarian orchestra. A speech was evoked from the vice consul, and toasts to Georgia and to friends in Georgia were proposed by Messrs. Harben and Harper. Misses Lowe and English sailed for New York on the steamer Paris, January 5th, after a de-lightful visit to the metropolis of France."

steamer Paris, January 5th, after a delightful visit to the metropolis of France."

On next Friday evening, the birthday of Robert Burns will be observed as usual in Atlanta by the Caledonians residing in the city. A very unique entertainment has been projected by the Business Woman's Club to occur on that evening. It w'ill be in the nature of a concert, that will be give to the audience a musical monopoly of Scotch songs, such as "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Waters of Afton," "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town" and 'Blue Bells of Scotland." In addition to this charming concert, reviving the echoes of the Scottish highlands, several other features of a novel and interesting character will be presented. Miss Kate Massey will reproduce her realistic imitation of Mrs. Jarley's wax works, and Miss Laura Morgan will present a captivating series of talking tableaux. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen before in Atlanta, and this in itself should command a large crowd next Friday evening. Mrs. J. J. Barnes, whose reputation as a host is proverbial, will be in charge of the refreshments, and cake, coffee, sandwiches, chocolate, candy and other dainty eatables will be served. The young ladies will be clad in national costumes, each of them wearing a tissue paper Tam O'Shanter. The entertainment is one of the brightest conceptions of the year, and the indications are that all predictions in the way of a delightful evening will be fulfilled. The entertainment will occur in the rooms of the Atlanta business and shorthand university, on the fifth floor of the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rumble, of Goggans-ville, Ga., spent Sunday in the city with

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rumble, of Goggans-ville, Ga., spent Sunday in the city with relatives.

relatives.

Mr. J. A. Fambro, of Rockmart, Ga., with his beautiful bride, nee Miss Clarabess Crain, spent Sunday in the city with Mr. T. J. Fambro, at 102 Ivy street.

Mr. N. W. McBryde, of Rockmart, Ga., accompanied by his wife, spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends and relatives

That was a very happy home wedding at noon yesterday which united Miss Ophelia Bridges to Mr. Edwin Lovelaco. The mar-riage occurred at 12 Alexander street, and was witnessed by a few friends and rela-

tives. Miss Bridges is a most charming and popular young lady, and Mr. Lovelace is a young man of great promise. He has charge of the Southern railway's telegraph office in the union depot. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. T. R. Kendall. No cards.

Buford, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)—A happy and remarkably pretty marriage was celebrated at this place on the evening of the 15th, at the First Methodist church, of the 15th, at the First Methodist church, the contracting parties being Dr. W. L. Richardson, of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Emma Heard. Long before the appointed hour the church was filled to overflowing by friends and well-wishers from this point, as well as a select delegation of attendants from Atlanta, who filed in slowly to the strains of the wedding march, dividing at the chancel amid and underneath the arching banks of flowers and meath the arching banks of flowers, and where the bride and groom were met by the Rev. W. J. Wootten, who in an impressive manner, performed the rites that made them one. After an elegant reception at the home of the bride's mother, the happy couple left on the north-bound train for a two-weeks' trip to New York and the east, followed by the heartlest wishes for a most pleasant journey, to continue as well throughout life. This agreeable and pret-ty event will long be remembered by our ownspeople with pleasant memories Our town council is seriously considering the early erection of a complete water-works system, which will no doubt add much to the perfection of our already prosperous and thriving city.

Notes from St. Augustine.

St. Augustine, Fla., January W.-(Special) Tonight Mr. C. B. Knott, who is so successfully managing the three great hotels cessfully managing the three great hotels erected in this place by Mr. H. M. Figler, is jubilant over the auspinous opening of the Ponce de Leon. Never in its history has it attracted more attention Ponce de Leon is really a palace of oriental beauty, and the like of which cannot be seen at any other place in America.

Mr. Knott had arranged for the convenience of the guests of the dova, Alcazar and Ponce de Leon,

in the world.

It is a grand and happy picture—that off the dozens of handsomely robed women and gentlemanly dressed men and frolick-ing children enjoying the delignts of a warm Florida sun. The musical part of the day was of such a captivating nature

March, "Ring Rari
Overture, "Bohemian Giri"...
Waltz, "Vienna Forests"
Selection, "Robin Hood"
Cornet Solo, "The Palms"...
Polka, "Chariotte"
"Pearl of the Gardens".
Waltz, "Sounds from the Ballro

Selection, "The Tyrolean"..... Gallop, "For Fame and Fortun entertaining.
March, "Beile of Chicago".....
Overture, "Raymony"....
Waltz, "The Skaters"...
Selection, "Heart and Hand".
Cornet Solo, "Evening Star"...
Gavotte, "Beauty's Cunning".
"Divertisement". ... Waldteulel ... Lecocq ... Wagner ... Czibulka

"Sylvia"..... "Good Night"...

"FRIENDS" TONIGHT.

The plot of "Friends," Edwin Milton The plot of "Friends," Edwin Milion Royle's comedy drama, is familiar to our theater-goers and has been described before in our columns with appropriate favorable criticism, but we again give a brief synopsis for the benefit of those who unfortunately missed the performance when last produced here. Mr. Royle has chosen an almost unexplored field for his scenes, which are laid in the fair land of Bohemia. which are laid in the fair land of Bo amid people of high and lofty aims, great artists, great poets and great musicians people of noble impulse above the sore passions that move the world, ready passions that move the world, ready to give their all, whether little or great, to aid a friend. The plot is simple. John Paden, Jr., cast off by his father because of his determination to adopt literature for a profession and make his own way in the world, and Adrian Karje, a poor panist, are sworn friends. Both love Marguerite Otto, an opera singer, who turns out to be a titled heiress. She is the step-daughter of Hans Otto, a drunkard and opium flend, who has a crime to hide. Karje wins Marguerite's love, but Harold Hunting, a director of the Metropolitan opera house and a scheming viliain, learns Otto's secret and keeps the lovers apart. Young Paden, who loves Marguerite, hides his love and sacrifices himself on the altar of friendship and fights for his friends, Marguerite and Adrain. The hardships of Adrain Karje and John Paden are surrounded by a reckless humor and modest manilness. Unrecognized genius and shabby gentility, impulsive ambition and unconquerable p ride characterize the young friends, who own but one respectable suit between them. Around this theme is woven a story of such beauty and such tensioned dramatic interest that sentiment naturally and agreeably loses itself in the characters, which are made to stand out boldly. The life is the life of today and the scene is New York. "Friends" was the greatest artistic success of the past two dramatic seasons and the reappearance here of so clever a play and company, which numbers such people as Messrs. Royle, Henderson, Allen, Lyons and Selena Fetter Royle, should be warmly welcomed. "Friends" comes to the Grand tonight and Tuesday.

The Black Patti Coming. give their all, whether little or gre

The Black Patti Coming.

The famous singer, Black Patti, accompanied by Signor Vincenzo Bieletto, tenory Mons. Arme Darvall, basso; Frauleia Lily Vilona, violinist; Fraulein Nina Vilona, planist, and the phenomenal child dancer, Little Ruby, will appear Thursday night at the Grand.

The Black Patti is said to excelette famous Patti in her best days and great crowds flocked to hear her at Carnegle hall and at Madison square. New York city, where 7,500 people heard her in one week.

TO GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE. He Will Hold a Reception at the Kimball Tonight.

This evening from 8 to 10 o clock General Fitzhugh Lee will hold a public reception in the parlors of the Kimball. The reception will be attended by the Confederate Veterans' Association, the Ladies' Memorial Association and the Virginia Society. Yesterday General Lee was the guest of Several members of the Virginia Society.

Yesterday General Lee was the guest of several members of the Virginia Society and spent a portion of the day ir resting after the fatigue of travel.

Mr. John Milledge invites the ladies of the memorial association to meet in her parlor at the Kimball this evening before the hour for the reception. The ladies will wear the badges of the association and will attend the reception in a body.

The sons of veterans and the ladies are specially invited to attend. General Les will leave Atlanta tomorrow.

Hamilton, Ga., January 20.—(Special.)— Mr. S. P. Grant recently sold sixty bushels of corn at 60 cents a bushel. He is one of the few men who is well off and does not know it. He has recently built himself a large roomy barn with stalls underneath

o the south and we ile the great move-

Certain northern writers are engaged in an effort to make it appear that General Lee did not share the conviction of the southern people as to the constitutional rightfulness of the cause for which they fought in the war between the states. st conspicuous of the journals whose columns have been devoted to this undertaking are The Nation and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and the effort takes the form of a criticism of Fitzhugh Lee's blography of his uncle-the critics alleging certain letter written by General Lee before Virginia second sustains their position, and charging Fitzhugh Lee with doing violence to the truth of history in making his biography leave a contrary impression, and with digingenuousness, with asion and suppression of that truth in not publishing the letter to which they refer. Their object, in brief, is to make it appear that General Lee fought for a cause which, at heart, he believed to be a wrong cause, or at variance with the con-stitutional obligations of the seceding

stitutional obligations of the seceding states, and they quote the letter in question to prove that such is the fact.

They do not give the whole letter; they give only a part of it; and they have taken no pains to look for other and later utterances by General Lee, though, for that matter, the course taken by him leaves no utterance from him necessary to show where he believed the right lay in the war between the states. Robert E. Lee would never have drawn his sword in defense of a cause which he did not believe to be a righteous cause.

lieve to be a righteous cause.

Still, for the information of the journals and critics aforesaid, and in the interest of the truth of history, about which they are suddenly manifesting so great—and so late
—a regard, I would state that II, at the
time of writing the letter from which they quote, General Lee's views as to the ment formed by it differed with the belief of those who held that it was a compact from which any of the parties to it had the right, in certain contingencies, to withdraw there is ample proof that his views were subsequently changed; just as Mr. Webster's views on that subject underwent a change after his debate with Mr. Calhoun in 1833; and just as Abraham change after January 12, 1848, when he

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, and most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of any exsting government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit."

Was Mr. Lincoln Consistent? If it be said that the words of Mr. Lincoin here quoted are not inconsistent with his subsequent course—that they recognize a right only where it is accompanied with the power necessary to enforce or maintain it, that would place him in the attitude of holding that right depends on might—that one cannot have the right to do a thing unless he has the might to do it—that if one man holds another man in bondage, the enslaved man has no right to freedom if he has not the physical strength to ac-It would place him in the atth tude of holding that if the British colonies, that afterwards became the United States of America; had failed in their attempt to abolish the government which they be lieved had become destructive of their in-terests and institute a new one which they believed would be more likely to promote those interests, the failure would have shown that they had not the right to abolhe one and institute the other, be-it showed that they had not the

An Attempt That Succeeded. Those colonies declared it to be a self-

riose colones declared it to be a self-evident truth that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that whenever the "form of government becomes destructive of" the bad of it, "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation n such principles, and organizing its lowers in such form as to them shall seem nost likely to effect their safety and happiness," and in accordance with that axiom of political freedom they undertook "to rise up and shake off the existing govern-ment and form a new one that suited them better"—one that "seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness." They succeeded in the attempt, and that, in Mr. Lincoln's view (according to the construction I am supposing to be placed hopon his words), proved that they were right in it, and that the declaration of independence was true, and right in princi-ble; but if they had failed in the attempt, that (according to the supposed construc-tion of Mr. Lincoln's words) would have proved that they did not have the right to make it, and that the declaration of independence was wrong in principle and A Similar Attempt That Failed.

A little more than four-score years after that declaration some of those same colonized and designated as free and indepen dent states), in accordance with the axioms of political freedom contained in the declar-ation, and upon which they had founded a government called the United States, undertook to institute a new government which they believed would be "more likely to effect their happiness" than "the existing government." They failed in that attempt, for lack of physical strength; and that lack of the strength of the constitution of the strength of th that lack (according to the logic that conditions right upon might) showed that they had no right to make the attempt, and that, instead of its being a self-evident truth that the just power of the government lies only in the consent of the government. it is a self-evident lie—for that is just what it is if the war against the south was the exercise of a just power by the government of the United States. There is no intellect sufficiently acute to reconcile cell-government with coercion. The two things are at once irreconcilable and mutually destructive. War and coercion are one thing; and government founded on the consent of the governed is another thing. And if the axioms of political liberty are true, coercion by the sword is wrong coercion by the sword is wrong. If coercion by the sword is right, the axioms of political liberty are wrong. For the two things are natural contradictions, and cannot both be true. Difficult to Sec.

If it be said that Mr. Lincoln's course as president was not inconsistent with the words quoted from him, because, while they recognize the right of revolution, they do not exclude the right to prevent such revolution, that places him in the attitude of holding that one may have a right to of holding that one may have a right to do what another has the right to prevent him from doing—that England, for instance, had as much right to prevent America from governing herself, as America had to choose and establish her own form of given many or that Russla had as much right to prevent Poland from freeling herself, from the Eusslan yoke as Poland had

to free herself from that yoke. It is diffi-cult to see how, if one person is defending a principle and another person is attacking it, both can be right.

A Direful Policy.

If northern writers choose to construe Mr. Lincoin's words so as to place him in an attitude totally irreconcilable with and utattitude totally irreconcilable with and ut-terly destructive of the axioms of political liberty on which the government of the United States was founded, let them do so. I prefer to believe that when he spoke those words he at heart believed in those axioms, and that the expression, "and having the power," was indicative merely of a mental continuous of ideas that would never have confusion of ideas that would never have developed into a fixed conclusion which he was willing to enforce, to the destruction of the principles of free self-government, but for the tremendous political and sectional influences that dethroned reason and enthroned passion, in 1861. If I am correct, then, in assuming that he did believe in those axioms in 1848, it is not beyond the bounds of truth to say that his subsequent adoption of a policy diametrically opposed to that belief caused the death of nearly a million human belings, including his own; billowed this land with bloody graves; armed brother against brother; made states make satraples of sister states; and changed what was a voluntary union between free, equal and sovereign states, into a union enforced by bayonet, shot and shell. I am but writing history, and our northern brethren who are so solicitous for the truth of history should not object to it nor flinch from reading it.

If He Had Only Said So in '61. So much for Mr. Lincoln's change—so much, so far. The time that has elapsed since it rook place is but a breathing space

in the life of a nation. What the years to come-what the century upon the verge of which we stand will bring to the American people and to the cause of constitutional government as a consequence of that change it is not possible to foresee. We can only hope that the worst has happened. Ah, if the president had only said in 1861,

as the congressman said in 1848, that "the right to shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them"—the people governed-"better, is a most valuable and most sacred right!"

Lee's Matured Conviction as Stated by Himself.
Of course, I think that Mr. Lincoln's

change was in the wrong direction, and that Mr. Webster's was in the right direc-tion. And even if it were to be admitted that the northern writers have neither mis-construed nor misunderstood General Lee, and that he did ever, at any time, doubt the constitutionality of secession, letters written by him subsequent to the one quo-ted by them would show that he changed his views, and that his change, like Web-ster's, was in the right direction, in my

I have not at hand Fitzhugh Lee's book, and, therefore, cannot quote from it, but I have before me "Personal Reminiscences of General Robert E. Lee," by Rev. J. Wil-liam Jones, chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia, and of Washington col-lege, of which General Lee was president, and I find in this book a number of letters, all written after the one in question, in which General Lee expressed his sentiments as to secession and the cause for which the south fought, the motives that actuated her in the struggle upon which she en-tered with such tremendous odds against her, and from some of these letters I take

her, and from some of these letters I take the following extracts:

"All that the south has ever desired was that the union, as established by our fore-fathers, should be preserved, and that the government as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth. If such is the desire of the north, there can be no contention between the sections; and all true pariots will unite in advocating that policy which will soonest restore the country to tranquility and order, and serve to perpetuate true republicanism."—Letter to Chauncey Burr, of New York, January 5, 1866, P. 210.

to perpetuate true republicanism."—Letter to Chauncey Burr, or New York, January 5, 1866, P. 220.

"I must give you my special thanks for doing me the justice to believe that my conduct during the last five years has been governed by my sense of duty. I mad no other guide, nor had I any other object than the defense of those principles of American liberty upon which the constitutions of the several states were originally founded; and, unless thty are strictly observed, I fear there will be an end to republican government in this country."—Letter to Captain James Way, Rock Island, Ill., July 9, 1866, P. 217.

"Were it worth his while to refer to my political record, he would have found that I was not in favor of secession, and was opposed to war; in fact, I was for the constitution and the union established by our forefathers. No one now is more in favor of that constitution and that unlion; and, as far as I know, it is that for which the south has all along contended, and, if restored, as I trust they will be, I am sure there will be no truer supporters of that union and that constitution than the southern people. * * * * Please present my kindest regards to every member of your family, especially to your brave sons who aided in our struggle for states rights and constitutional government."—Letter to Hon. George W. Jones, Dübuque, Ia., March 22, 1889, P. 272.

"I sympathized deeply with you and your wife when your brave son fell at the head of his company, under the gallant Stuart, in the struggle of the southern states for the right of constitutional government."—Letter written March 28, 1869, P. 275.

These letters show General Lee's attitude and his matured, final, abiding opinion

These letters show General Lee's attitude and his matured, final, abiding opinion with regard to secession. He was opposed to it, because of his devotion to the union, until all other practicable and honorable means had been tried for securing justice to the south and redress for her grievances, and, in common with many other southern men, he did not think that all other such men, he did not think that all other such means had been exhausted when he wrote, (in January, 1861,)the letter quoted in the northern papers. Like John C. Calhoun, and like Jefferson Davis, he desired beyond all else the preservation of the union as established by our forefathers. Calhoun feared that secession would destroy that union beyond the hope of restoration—that, secession once resorted to, the union of the fathers—the voluntary, fraternal union of free and equal states, formed under the constitution which those fathers framed—could be no more, and it was as an avoidance of such a calamity that he advocated nuilification, instead of secession, as a remedy for the south's grievances in 1833.

A Union of Force Had No Charm for Him.

Him.

Those who desired that the union—the constitutional union—the union as established by their forefathers—should be preserved, deemed it their first and last duty to defend and preserve the integrity of the states that were the pillars of the union. They were jealous of any encroachments upon that integrity, well knowing that when the pillars fell the fabric supported by them must fail, and they earnestly desired to preserve the whole glorious structure and transmit it to posterity just as it was fashioned by the wise and patriotic men who builded it. They could not see how this could be done by an assault upon the pillars upon which the superstructure rested. General Lee, therefore, when invited to lead such an assault, declined to do so, reeling that duty—that fealty to the principles upon which the union was established, called upon him to resist that assault rather than take part in it. On that point he fully shared the conviction of the southern people. In that feeling he was fully in accord with them, just as he was when, after the war was over, he felt and urged that it was their duty, and the duty of all Duty Was Lee's Polar Star. ern people. In that feeling he was fully in accord with them, just as he was when, after the war was over, he felt and urged that it was their duty, and the duty of all Americans—north and south—to unite in honest efforts to obliterate the effects of war, to restore peace and fraternity between the states, and administer the government, as originally organized, in purity and truth, to the end that true republicanism might be perpetuated. He urged this course upon his people because, too, it appeared to him "that the allayment of passion, the dissipation of prejudice, and the restoration of reason, will alone enable the people of the country to acquire a true knowledge and form a correct judgment of the events of the past four years." (Personal Reminiscences, p. 205.) "I think it wissest," he wrote (lb. p. 234), "not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations that endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife and to commit to oblivion the feeling it engendered."

His Memory a Precious Legacy. His Memory a Precious Legacy.

It was a duke of Ormonde who said of n earl of Ossory, "I would not exchange by dead son for any living son in the orld." So says Virginia—so says the south of Robert Lee. Through him the light of he old Arthurian days shone once again n earth, and in him the world was shown ow grand a thing a vanquished man may e. When war came, he—sacrificing home, and critically the property of ortune, and giftering prospects—drew ord in defense of Virginia, his mother

"Never hand
"Waved sword from stain as free,
Nor purer sword led braver band,
Nor braver bed for a brighter land,
Nor brighter land had a cause so grand,
Nor cause a chief like Lee!"

When he had done all that man could do in battle for the cause which he espoused at duty's call, and that sword, "defeated, yet without a stain, was shrouded in its sheath again," he did all that he could to heal the wounds, allay the passions, and dissipate the prejudices of war, believing that duty pointed to that as the course for patriots to take. It was his purpose, though, to write a history of the army of northern Virginia, and he had been for some time collecting material for that purpose, when death prevented its execution. "I am desirous," he said, "that the bravery and devotion of the army of northern Virginia be correctly transmitted to posterity. This is the only tribute that can now be paid to the worth of its noble officers and soldlers. It will be difficult to get the world to understand the odds against which we fought." When he had done all that man could do

to understand the odds against which we fought."

"Every one," he wrote to Beauregard, "should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history, and descend to posterity." To contribute to that end, "and do justice to our brave soldlers," was, he said, the only object of the purposed history. And to contribute, in some measure, to the same end, is the only object of this article.

Jefferson Davis's Earnest Words

cannot follow the words of the chief dier of the southern confederacy—and nelude this article—better or more approiately than with the following words in me history of the confederacy—the "Rise d Fall of the Confederate Government"—ritten by its chief executive, Jefferson wis:

"Much of the past is irremediable; the best hope for the restoration in the future to the pristine purity and fraternity of the union, rests on the opinions and character of the men who are to succeed this generation; that they may be suited to that blessed work, one, whose public course is ended, invokes them to draw their creed from the fountains of our political history, rather than from the lower stream, polluted as it has been by self-seeking place-hunters and by sectional strife."

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SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA. October Term, 1894-Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed Of.

Proceedings Saturday. Ocean Steamship Gompany v. Cheeney.
Argument concluded.
Savannah, Florida and Western Railway
Company v. John J. Waller. Argued.
Lucy Green v. Coast Line Railroad Comnany. et al. Argued. That General Lee felt that the south had been subjected to grievances that needed redress, is shown by the very letter from which Fitzhugh Lee's critics quote; for in it he says: "The south, in my opinion, has been aggrieved by the acts of the north. I feel the aggression, and am willing to o'clock.

Ocean Steamship Gompany v. Cheeney. Argument concluded. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company v. John J. Waller. Argued. Lucy Green v. Coast Line Railroad Company, et al. Argued. Adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

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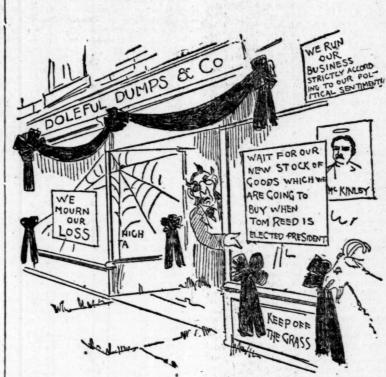
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ANSY PILLS

CONSTITUTION,

SCHOOL NOTES

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1895.

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

And His Queer Country .- The Children's Second Visit .- What They Saw and Heard There.

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Brother Wolf's Two Big Dinners.
The children said they were very much pleased with the story about the cow with the golden horns. Buster John even went so far as to say that it was as good as some of the stories in the books. But Mr. Thimblefinger shook his head. He said he was very glad they were pleased with it, but he knew Mf. Rabbit was right. The story couldn't be a very good story, because it had no moral.

it had no moral.
"But I think it had a very good moral,"
remarked Mrs. Meadows.
"What was it?" inquired Mr. Rabbit with

great solemnity.

"Why, if the little girl had been too stingy to give the old beggar a piece of her cake she would never have come to be princess,"

replied Mrs. Meadows.
"Did she give the beggar a piece of cake?" asked Mr. Rabbit.
"Why, certainly she did," Mr. Thimble-

finger answered.
"Well," remarked Mr. Rabbit, setting himself back in his chair, "I must have been fast asleep when she did it. But the place for a moral, as I've been told, is right at the end of a story, and not at the begin-ning."

ning."
"Can't you tell us a story with a moral?"
suggested Mr. Meadows.
"I can," replied Mr. Rabbit. "I can for a fact, and the piece of cake you mentioned puts me in mind of it."

puts me in mind of it."

Mr. Rabbit closed his eyes and rubbed his nose, and then began:

"Once upon a time, when Brother Fox and myself were living on pretty good terms with each other, we received an invitation to attend a barbecue that Brother Wolf was going to give on the following Saturday. The next day we received an invitation to a barbecue that Brother Bear was going to give on the same Saturday.

"I made up my mind at once to go to Brother Bear's barbecue, because I knew he would have fresh roast ingears, and if there's anything I like better than another, it is fresh roasting-ars. I asked Brother Fox whether he was going to Brother Bear's barbecue or to Brother Wolf's, but he shook his head. He Brother Wolf's, but he shook his head. He said he hadn't made up his mind. I just asked him out of idle curiosity, for I didn't care whether he went or whether he

"I went about my work as usual. Cold weather was coming on and I wanted to get my crops in before the big freeze came. But I noticed that Brother Fox was mighty restless in his mind. He didn't do a stroke of work. He'd sit down, and then he'd get up; he'd stand still and look up in the tops of the trees, and then he'd walk back and forth with his hands behind him and look down at the ground.

"I says to him, says I, I hope you are not sick, Brother Fox."

"Says he, 'Oh, no, Brother Rabbit; I never felt better in my life."

"I says to him, says I, I hope money matters are not troubling you."

"Says he, 'Oh, no, Brother Rabbit, money was never easier with me than it is this season." went about my work as usual. Cold

"I says to him, says I, "I hope I'll have

"I says to him, says I, 'I hope I'll have the pleasure of your company to the barbecue tomorrow."
"Says he, 'I can't tell, Brother Rabbit; I can't tell. I haven't made up my mind. I may go to the one or I may go to the other; but which it will be I can't tell you to save my life."
"As the next day was Saturday, I was up bright and early. I dug my gooders and



"Who Should I See here But Old Brother Fox."

spread 'em out to dry in the sun, and then, 10 o'clock, as near as I could judge, I started out to the barbecue. Brother Wolf lived near the river and Brother Bear lived right en the river a mile or two below Brother Wolf's. The big road that passed near where Brother Fox and I lived led in the direction of the river for about three miles, and then it forked.

and watched him. He went a little way down one road and licked his chops; then he came back and went a little way down the other road and licked his chops.

"Not choosing to be late, I showed myself and myself the time of day with Exchange."

"Not choosing to be late, I showed myself and passed the time of day with Brother Fox. I said, says I, that if he was going to Brother Bear's barbeeue, I'd be glad to have his company. But he said, says he, that he wouldn't keep me waiting. He had just come down to the forks of the road to see if that would help him to make up his mind. I told him I was mighty sorry to miss his company and his conversation, and then I tipped my hat and took my cane from under my arm and went down the road that led to Brother Bear's house."

Here Mr. Rabbit paused, straightened himself up a little and looked at the children. Then he continued:

"I reckon you all never stood on the top of a hill three-quarters of a mile from the

the other and licking his chops.
"Says I, 'I hope you had a good dinner at
Brother Wolf's today, Brother Fox.'
"Says he, 'I've had no dinner.'
"Says I, 'That's mighty funny. Brother
Bear had a famous barbecue, and I thought
Brother Wolf was going to have one too.'
"Says Brother Fox, 'Is dinner over? Is
it too late to go?" "Says Brother Fox, is dinner over: is it too late to go?"

"Says I, "why, Brother Fox, the sun's nearly down. By the time you get to Brother Bear's house he'll be gone to bed, and by the time you go across the swamp to Brother Wolf's house the chickens will be crowing for day."

"And that was the fact," continued Mr.
Rabbit. "The poor creature had been all
day trying to make up his mind which road
he'd take. Now, then, what is the moral?"
Sweetest Susan looked at Mrs. Meadows,
but Mrs. Meadows merely smiled. Buster
John rattled the marbles in his pocket.
"I know," said Drusilla.
"What?" inquired Mr. Rabbit.
"Go down one road an' git one dinner,
den cut 'cross an' git some mo' dinner, an'
den go back home down de yuther road."
Mr. Rabbit shook his head.

ing for day."
"Well, well, well!" says Brother Fox.
T've been all day trying to make up my
mind which road I'd take, and now it's too

licking his chops, and then running down the other and licking his chops.

"I'd be Glad to Have His Company.

smoking pits and got a whiff or two of the barbecut?"
"I is! I is!" exclaimed Drusilla. "Don't

barbecut?"
"I is! I is!" exclaimed Drusilla. "Don't talk! hit make me dribble at de mouf. I wish I had some right now."
"Well," said Mr. Rabbit, "I got a whiff of it and I was truly glad I had cometruly glad. It was a fine barbecue, too. There was lamb, and kid, and shote, all cooked to a turn and well seasoned, and then there was the hash made out of the jiblets. I'll not tell you any more about the dinner, except that I'd like to have one like it every Saturday in the year. If I happened to be too sick to eat it I could sit up and look at it. Anyhow, we all had enough and to spare.
"After we had finished with the barbecue and were sitting in Brother Bear's front porch smoking our pipes and talking politics, I happened to mention to Brother Bear something about Brother Wolf's barbecue. I said, says I, that I thought I'd go by Brother Wolf's house as I went on home, though it was a right smart step out of the way, just to see how the land lay.
"Says Brother Bear, says he: 'If you'll wait till my company take their leave, I don't mind trotting over to Broth Wolf's with you. The walk will help to settle my dinner.'
"So, about two hours by sun, we started

"So, about two hours by sun, we started "So, about two hours by sun, we started out and went to Brother Wolf's house. Brother Bear knew a short cut through the big canebrake and it didn't take us more than half an hour to get there. Brother Wolf was just telling his company.goodby, and when they had all gone he would have us to go in and taste his mutton stew, and then he declared he'd think right hard of us if we didn't drink a mug or two of his us if we didn't drink a mug or two of his

us if we didn't drink a mug or two of his persimmon beer.
"I said, gays I, 'Brother Wolf, have you seen Brother Fox today?"
"Brother Wolf said, says he, 'I declare I haven't seen hair nor hide of Brother Fox. I don't see why he didn't come. He's always keen to go where there's fresh meat a-frying."

"I said, says I, "The reason I asked was because I left Brother Fox at the forks of the read trying to make up his mind whether he'd eat at your house or at

mind whether he'd eat at your house or at Brother Bear's.

"Well, I'm mighty sorry, says Brother Wolf, says he; 'Brother Fox never missed a finer chance to pick a bone than he's had today. Please tell him so for me.

"I said I would, and then I told Brother Wolf and Brother Bear goodby and set out for home. Brother Wolf's persimmen heer had a little age on it, and it made to the said of the said of

"Tar Baby, you are wrong," he said. "If you want anything go and get it," sug-

"Tar Baby, you are wrong," he said.
"If you want anything go and get it," suggested Buster John.

Mr. Rabbit shook his head and looked at Sweetest Susan, whereupon she said:
"If you can't make up your mind you'll have to go hungry."

Mr. Rabbit shook his head.
"Eat a good breakfast," said Mrs. Meadows, "and you won't be worried about your dinner."

"All wrong!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit, with a triumphant chuckle. "The moral is this: He who wants too much is more than likely to get nothing."
"Well," remarked Mrs. Meadows, dubjously, "if you have to work out a moral as if it was a sum in arithmetic I'll thank you not to trouble me with any more morals."

"The motion is seconded and carried," exclaimed Mr. Thimblefinger

(To be continued.)

Some Interesting Tricks.

Here are some simple and interesting sleight-of-hand tricks:

The Hat Trick.

The Hat Trick.

Nothing can be better for the conclusion of a private conjuring entertainment than a magic hat, as there is practically no limit to the number and quality of articles you may produce in rapid succession from these enchanted hats, though, borrowed as they are from those among the audience, every one will know they have no preparation.

Of course you cannot take anything from a hat that has not first been placed in it, and many of the "loads" used by professional prestidigitateurs are not only coatly, but require some special appliance about the

ent require some special appliance about the performer's table, his dress, or both. But expense is not essential to success, and we may be content with describing such a cheap and effectual load as can easily be used.

Procure, say, two dozen tin plates, about Procure, say, two dozen tin plates, about three inches or so in diameter, which fit into each other, and so go into a small compass when backed. If they are new and bright, so much the better. The these in a handkerchief and put them behind your table box. Also obtain three sheets of tissue paper of different colors, cut them into strips and sum together, end to end. You will now have a paper ribon many yards long. Roll it up tightly, fix the outer end with gum, and force the center of the roll forward with a leadpened!, leaving it projecting about an inch, so that you may readily set hold of it when-required. Before commencing the labour. side and ask its owner if he has not left something.

The Cord and Rings.

This is a capital trick if smartly performed, though the apparatus required is of the most simple description. Two pieces of cord about three yards long, and three rings of any kind, the larger the better, are all the "properties" required for it. Placing the cords side by side, give one end of each to a gentleman to hold, and ask both to pull while you hold the other end, so that they may be satisfied they are strong and perfect.

You next request some young gentleman, who would not object to being cut in halves, to step upon your platform, and, having obtained such a volunteer, desire him to remove his coat, explaining that although his body is of no consequence, it would be a pity to spoil his clothes. Inform your victim that you will not hurt him much, in fact, it will soon be all over with him and to avoid making two cuts, you will tile the cords together. This you do by binding round the middle of the cords a borrowed handkerchief.

To enable a novice to understand this trick we will call one of the cords A, and the other B. If you take both ends of A in your left, the center of the cords will only be held together by the handkerchief, although they will still appear to be side by side, Stand your victim with his face from the audience, place the handkerchief, although they will still appear to be side by side, Stand your victim with his face from the audience, place the handkerchief, although they will still appear to be side by side, Stand your place oue of the rings on B, and tie A and B close to the handkerchief, although they will still appear to be side by side, Stand your yictim with his face from the audience, place the handkerchief, although they will still appear to be side by side, Stand your yictim to hold the ends of B in his right hand, and the ends of the ring. This will bring B to your right hand. Place the second ring on B, tying A and B over it, which takes B back to your left hand. Put the last ring on B, and again the A and B. Ask your victim; thus you will have on

Crisp and Crackling.

Crisp and Crackling.

Enter uncle, who is thirsty. He finds a glass on the table, and, being thirsty, drinks. As he drinks there comes a scream of despair from his niece, Alice. In astordshment he asks: "What is the matter?" and Alice replies:

"You drinked my equarium and swallowed my three tadpoles."

"Nehemiah, compare the adjective cold," said a schoolmaster to his head boy, "Positive cold, comparative cough, superlative confin," triumphantly responded Nehemiah.

It doesn't seem so strange that money files when you come to think that every ten-dollar gold piace is an eagle.

There are a good many people who are well enough in their weigh, but the coal man is not among them.

A little for a scent—A drop of musk.

In a menagerie—"This is the great boaconstrictor, which usually swallows a whole pig for his breakfast. Not quite so close if you please."

Tell us not of mournful numbers

JANUARY

21,

Tell us not of mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,
When we've had mince pie and doughnuts,
Turkey, cake and real ice cream.

When we've had mince pie and doughnuts, Turkey, cake and real ice cream.

Henry, Jr.—Father, ain't a rug always level and even?
Henry, Sr.—Yes. Why do you ask?
Henry, Jr.—Nothing much, 'cept I was just wondering why they called a jagged old mountain rugged."
The only way it pays a person to be his own lawyer is to keep his own counsel.
Teacher (to pupil): "What are you laughing at? Not at me?"
Pupil: "Oh, no, sir."
Teacher: "Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?"
Jennie was learning to read and spell, but it was very hard for her to remember what her teacher told her about pronouncing a double letter when she came to one. She would say "a a" or "double e." Her teacher had one day drilled her considerably on this matter in spelling. Shortly afterward Jennie was called on to read. The paragraph began, "Up, up, Lucy," and Jennie was called on to read. The paragraph began, "Up, up, Lucy," and Jennie read it, "Double up: Lucy!"
An absent-minded woman went to a bank the other day to have eashed a check her husband had sent her. She endorsed it thus: "Your loving wife, Mary Miller."
Wymham (taking a walk in the country): "Cc-can I f-f-find my way t-fbrough these w-w-woods?"
Man accosted: "Not if it is true that the man who h-h-hesitates is lost!"
When a pile is hit on the head by the weight of a steam pile driver, that settles it.
First student: "How did it happen that you failed again?"
Second student: "Why, that wretched examiner asked me the same questions that I couldn't answer last year."
In-competency—Fortunes derived from hotel keeping.
Papa: "What do you suppose baby is try-ing to say."

In-competency—Fortunes derived hotel keeping.
Papa: "What do you suppose baby is trying to say?"
Mamma: "I do believe dear, he's composing a new college yell."
—Golden Days.

-Golden Days.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Boys' High School.

Many of the boys are enthusiastic over the baseball prospects, and there is some talk of class teams. For several years there has been class teams and the contests have been exceedingly warm. games have been played mostly at Grant park, and that will probably be the battling ground for the coming season. The school has not had a regular class team for the past two years, but there may be one this year. The second grades can get up a good team and stand a good chance of beating any team from the other

The boys' branch of the Young Men's Association continues to have good meetings and large attendance. All the boys of the high school are invited to come every Friday. Lanch is served at 2 o'clock and then a short meeting is held in the parlors. These meetings are interesting and should be attended by all. The gymnasium classes are not very largely attended now, but that is due to the heavy hurriculum.

The preliminary law class is somewhat smaller than formerly. Only about ten boys of the senior class now attend these interesting lectures by Professor W. M. Slaton. It is not generally known when the class has its meetings, and this accounts for the small attendance. The seniors wish to tender the lower grades a cordial invitation to attend class with them. The next lecture will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after school, in the third grade. A good attend-ance is desired, for the matter will be of great importance.

Permanent school colors have not yet een decided. There has been a great deal

been decided. There has been a great deal of filibustering on this question, but it is more than probable that it will be finally decided on next Friday.

Below we give the picture of Judge Krouse, secretary, and Feider Furlow, assistant secretary of the A. L. and D. These two young gentlemen are exceeding the country and are performing their duties. to the satisfactions of all concerned.

Judge Krouse. Felder Furlow. ige Krouse.

Ira Street School.

The eighth grade literary society of Ira street school held a meeting Friday and this gave the new officers a chance to pra-side, which they did with a grace and ease that President Duncan and Secretary Thom-

We had an unsually fine programme. I

We had an unsually fine programme. I:
Recitation—Weaver Smith.
Song—Class.
Reading—Clinton Cody.
Guitar solo—Willella Shumate.
Recitation—Mary McGaughey.
Song—First part, Ethel Hanvey and Ella Brantley; second part, Pearl and Magnet Mitchell.
Reading—J. D. Hightower.
Song—Class.
Recitation—Bertha Grout

Song—Class.
Recitation—Bertha Grout.
Autoharp solo—Katle Thomas.
Reading—Fred Heath.
Song—Class.
The seventh grade had the following pro-

ramme:
Recitation—Annie Thompson.
Recitation—Ethel Lively.

Sons—Class.
Recitations by J. Warren McIntyre, Edar Werner, Ada Dittler, Julius Rosenbergengerulas.

tic-Henry Sawtell.

Golden Rod Society, sixth grade, itations by Misses Kitty Roberts and DeTreville.

Class. tations by Misses Eula Crawford and

r—Barbara Dennard. on—Ava Lester. on—Gertrude Dennard. tion—Lula Glover.
tion—Mary Lou Connell.
ug—Ellis Usina.

Class. liation—Edna Ferris. crion—Lizzie Brown

tation by Nellie Fosco.

t and Ludie George.

tourth grade had an exciting spelling
last week. McGuffy Holland and
griggs chose. After spelling about an
tras found that McGuffy Holland's

of the smartest boys in the Ira school is Master Tom Lewis. He is eighth grade and is the smallest boy in the class. He is

Ulysses Lewis, the distinguished lawyer, and he has already started to study law under his father and is making great pro-gress. He will some day be a great law-

day be a great lawyer.
represents Miss Marguerite
is one of the youngest, as
martest, young ladles in the
of Ira street school,
ip in her studies and is never
when studying her lessons,
at reader, having read Shakewell as many other standard
as a sweet disposition and is
and admired by all,
Willie Purkhurat,

interest base taken place over an early communication. The generally stand in little point of the new basehold little and the new basehold little and the new basehold little little and little little

The subject for the next debate in the Eighth Grade Literary Society is:

Resolved, That electricity is more useful team. Some very fine arguments are studied out and it is hard to say than steam.

being studied out and it is hard to say which side will win.

The boys over here are training hard for The Junior field day. We will have a contest at the school and those who carry off prizes will undoubtedly enter The Junior's sports.

ior's sports.

The South Side Stars have organized their new baseball team. Richard Joyner has been chosen manager, and I am sure the team will fare better under his manage-ment than the last team fared under its management.

Ed Murphy was selected as first baseman and a better one would be difficult to find. The second, George Boynton, is still holding his own. For third several are trying but no one has been taken. At short we have a man who is equaled by few and excelled by none—Sanders Gatins. He is quick and agile and throws well. At center field Captain Joyner is certainly the best man we could find. The left field, Vernon Tupwe could find. The left held, verion Tup-per, is sure to stop anything that comes that way. On the right Lewis Thompson holds the fort and well, too, and for catch-er James Lefeet is a "beaut." He can hold anybody and the way he drops the ball

over to second is marvelous.

And for pitcher two or three are on trial,

And for pitcher two or three are on trial, but no one has been selected.

The first substitute is plucky Joe Gatins.
He plays with a vim and dash that is remarkable and his batting and base running would do credit to a much larger.

The second sub. is Albert Cox and third sub., Howard Muse.

-Paul McDonald

Fraser Street School.

The officers of the C. C. K. Society elected December 21st were as follows: Neb von der Leith, president; Pearl Michael, vice president; Sophie Levy, librarian; James Latimer, secretary; Asbury Welborn, critic. It was the first time that a boy has held the position of president in the society, but we are sure that Neb will fill the position

the position of president in the society, but we are sure that Neb will fill the position splendidly, as he is very popular with his schoolmates. The society will meet next

The most exciting debate that has ever taken place in the history of the Euphemian L. and D. Society was held on Friday. The subject was "Resolved, That the army, instead of the navy, of the United States should be increased." Able armynn was official on head of the mark the support ted States should be increased." Able argument was offered on both sides, and the leaders, Messrs. G. Wharton Mitchell and Robert M. Mitchell, are to be specially complimented upon their arguments. Mr. Frank Howard, of the affirmative, made a good arument. The speech of the day was made by the smallest young man in school, Master Arthur Neal Robinson, who is the stepson of Mr. R. C. Mitchell. Mr. Robinson's argument was exceedingly brilliant and is certainly complimentary. One of the best debaters in school is Mr. Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., whose argument was decidedly pointed.

Mitchell, Jr., whose argument was decidedly pointed.

The exciting part of the debate was not reached until voluntary debaters were called for. Then there was some discussion upon a point in the by-laws and there was considerable wrangling, and as there are always too sides to all questions, two gentlemen, who, by the way, are up on all debating laws, each of whom insisted that he was right, had a lively discussion. One wanted to know if they were going to abide by the laws which they made at the organization of the society, or by the sentiment of a few. The president declared both out of order and that ended the discussion. The decision was called for, which was rendered in favor of the negative side.

Williams Street School.

Williams Street School.

Miss Cocke, the teacher of the third grade, has fifty-eight children in her room. Last week she gave them a composition of grade, has fifty-eight children in her room.
Last week she gave them a composition of
370 words to write, of which all thirty
were mispelled, and these failures were
confined to fight children, thus leaving
fifty perfect in spelling.

Miss Berman, our principal, has offered a
medal, to be given at the end of the year,
to the best speller in the sixth grade, for
which we are all working.

The enclosed composition was written in
the schoolroom, under the eye of our teacher of grammar, Miss Browning. As an incentive to extra effort Miss Browning promised that the best composition should be sent

sed that the best composition should b to The Junior. Muggie Driver earned the distinction and we hope you will find a place for her composition in the Junior. We are glad to report sty books contributed to our school library this week.

Professor Bass visited the school Monday and gave us a talk, which we all enjoyed. Come again, professor, you have always a warm welcome here. A.O. M. G., JR.

West End School.

The W. F. S. Society elected officers last Monday, January 11th. For president, Riss Mamie Culberson was chosen by a unani-mous vote, and for vice president Mr. Al-fred Little, and for secretary Miss Lizzie Bildrood. Bidgood.

Bidgood.

The society met Friday last and a very fine programme was rendered. Among the best recitations were those of Mr. Archie Little and Miss Mary Allen.

The W. F. S. Sceiety has one of the largest rolls of membership of any school society in the vicinity of Atlanta, and each member feels that he is an important portion of the society and tries to make it a success.

A number of the boys of West End have begun to train for the coming Junior field sports and each feels that he will surely win. It is a settled fact that others boys will have to move to beat them.

Marietta Street School.

Since our professor has returned we have reformed mightily, and in my opinion and in the opinion of a number of others Marietta street school is one of the best in the city.

Among some of our smart children are Emmire Belle Fincher, and Ruby Pattles, hold in the first grade. Of the

two unusually smart pupils. In the seventh grade Masters Werner and Clymer Jefferigs, Misses Bessie Hull and Pearl Rumph lead the class. The eighth grade veterans are Master Philip Newman and Susie Carson. All the above are certainly smart youngsters and are excelled by none.

* Ivy Street School. On Friday, 25th of this month, one of the finest entertainments that has ever been known at this school will be held. A patriotic programme will be rendered. The numbers on it have been in course of preparation for weeks past and those who visit the seventh grade will no doubt be well pleased. PROGRAMME. Song-"Iron"-By class.

Song—'Iron'—By class.
Song—Class—Iron.
Declamation—Henry Phillips.
Recitation—Lillie Moore.
Declamation—Henry Holcombe.
Concert Recitation—Colle Laird and class.
Song—'My Country'—By class.
Declamation—Thomas Hall.
Recitation—Alice Mason.

Recitation-Alice Mason.

Declamations by Messrs. Jack Anderson. Rob Daniel, Henry Phillips, Frank Robert son, Tom Hall, Henry Holcombe, Magruder Cook.

Recitation-Gertrude Westmoreland Recitation—Gertrude Westmoreland.
Recitation—Mina Lou Blount.
Song—"Red and Blue"—By class.
Debate—Affirmative, Sam Ridge and Hatte Milledge; negative, Mina L. Blount and Tom Hall.

Song.
The attendance banner was won this week by the seventh grade.

Arch Avery.

A New Debating Society.

A number of the north side school boys met last Monday for the purpose of organ-izing a debating society, under the name of the North Side Literary and Debating of the North Side Literary and Debating Society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the officers for the coming month were elected. Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., was elected president, Edmund Bride, secretary, and John Blount, vice president and treasurer.

The club will meet once a week in the lecture hall of Miss Thornbury's school. The first meeting was held Saturday morning at the residence of D. H. Dougherty, Jr., and the subject for debate was, "Resolved, That the discovery of electric power was

That the discovery of electric power was That the discovery or electric power was a greater discovery than that of steam power." On the affirmative were Fort Scott, Jr., and John Blount; on the negative, D. H. Dougherty, Jr., and Hugh Scott. The boys of Atlanta seem to take more interest in debating than ever before, but it is a good thing and should be en-couraged.

Some of the library money has been expended and some choice books bought. Among the new books are "The Exiles," "Gallegher," "Van Bibber," "Stories for Boys," "Ben Hur," "Japan," "Gulliver's Travels," Page, six volumes; "Prince of India," "Tom Sawyer," and others.

The total number of students now in the school is 210. A higher curriculum has been introduced through the efforts of Professor W. M. Slaton, the principal, and a boy in the senior class may be considered in the freshman class of the university.

The final examinations in arithmetic and Some of the library money has been ex-

The final examinations in arithmetic and geometry will probably come to the senior class some time this week. Trigonometry, surveying and astronomy will be taken up in their places and completed in May.

W. C. B.

A Promising Lawyer of the Future. Miss Thornbury's school is noted for pretty young ladies and handsome young men. The following is a cut of Master Charles Albert Gorgas, Jr., and he is a pupil of the school. He is one of the handsomest young men in the city and is of course very popular among the girls. He is just nine years of age and like most boys of that age, he is the little sweet-heart of the older girls.



 A_S a student he is a model of profection. He takes great interest in all his interest in all his studies, He takes great interest in all his studies, and a boy who does that could not be anything else but a fine student. His speeches are made in a very complimentary manner and his ambition is to become a lawyer. The Junior predicts for him a promising lawyer and one of the leading men of the south. He is the son of Mr. C. A. Gorgas the popular attache of the signal service bureau of this city.

Junior Debating Club.

A large audience of visitors was presented.

A large audience of visitors was pres-ent at the last meeting of The Junior Debating Club, which was held at the Church of Our Father on Tuesday night The speakers seemed honored at the presence of so many friends and displayed their oratorical powers to good advantage. One of the boy's sweetheart was present and his debate was delivered better than

and his debate was derivered better than his previous ones.

The subject was "Resolved, That the present way of celebrating Christmas is wrong." The young men on the affirmative were Messrs. J. Youngblood and W. T. Waters, while Messrs. Frank Abel and Edgar Werner represented the negative. The president was unable to render a decision on account of the

GIRL'S SCHOOLS.

Miss Thornburg's School.

The last meeting of the Horaean Society was the most interesting in its history, for the recitations and readings were all well selected and beautifully rendered. Before the programme was commenced an election of officers was held, which resulted in the re-election of Miss Mary Bridge president and Julia I. Porter vice president ident and Julia L. Porter vice president. Wedlue Mitchell secretary and Ethel Law

rence treasurer.

The election of the president and vice president conveys a partial idea of their popularity and the esteem in which they are held by their schoolmates.

The meeting was held in honor of the distinguished southern poet, Samuel Minturn Peck, with an essay by Ora Sue Mitchell, after which the following programme was rendered:

Recitation, "The Captain's Secret"—Eme

Midnight Song-Louise Hopkins.
"Little Clover Blossom"-Etta Miller.
Selections from Peck's Poems-Pauline

Bridge.
Composition—Ethel Kelley.
Composition—Ethel Kelley.
"My Grandmother's Turkey-Tail Fan"—
Julia Lowry Porter.
"The Dream Vender"—Bessie Baxter.
Miss Julia Porter, in a lovely speech, presented the society with a beautiful oak chair, in the name of the following members of her class: Misses Gladys Snook, Eme Hemphill, Bessie Baxter and Julia Porter. The donaters were heartily thanked by the president and also by a rising vote.

The prize offered for the greatest improvement in French was awarded to Emma Hemphill, who made an average of 98.

The next meeting of the society will be held complimentary to Frank L. Stanton,

the southern poet. Ora Sue Mitchell.

Southern Baptist College,

Among the distinguished visitors at the college this week were Colonel A. J. West and Major W. M. Scott, of Atlanta; Mr. Harry Hill, of Palmetto, and Rev. R. H. Smith, from Galnesville.

Smith, from Gainesville.

Miss Mamie Hawthorne, from Virginia;
Miss Logan, from Savannah, and Miss Pearl
Willingham, from Atlanta, have become
students of the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawthorne are welcomed among their friends in Manchester
again. Mr. and drs. Hawthorne are test.

again. Mr. and Ars. Hawthorne have just returned from Washington, where they

spent several months.

Mrs. McCrory, accompanied by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Jossey on the violin and plane, sang at a reception given in Atplano, sang at a reception given in At-lanta for the woman's department of the exposition, on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Stanton will play a violin solo at the next reception

Stanton will play a violin solo at the next reception.

Mr. Woods White, with several friends, left Manchester last Monday for the swamps near Albany, where they anticipated the pleasure of a bear hunt, but as we have been unable to obtain any communication with them during the week we fear that they have been surrounded by wild beasts. If they succeed in escaping the dangers of this expedition we shall expect a thrilling account of the wild exploit. The Literary Society held its usual meet-

The Literary Society held its usual meet-Ing Thursday afternoon. The chapel was tastefully decorated and the stage, with the corps of officers, presented an attractive picture. The society was called to order by the president, the roll called and minutes read by the secretary. Officers for minutes read by the secretary. Officers for the new term were elected as follows: Miss Lucie Stanton, president; Miss Clara Jos-sey, vice president; Miss Duggan, secretary; Miss Annie Eley, corresponding secretary; Miss Willie Lester, treasurer. Several new names were enrolled and several honorary members elected. After a brief business session the following programme was car-

ed out:
Plano solo, Miss Annie Ellis.
Recitation, Miss Minnie Jossey.
Plano solo, Miss May Maddox.
Essay, "Advantages of Literary Socie-Plano 8010, MISS MAY MAUGON: Essay, "Advantages of Literary Socie-ies," Miss Rosa Matthewson. Recitation, Miss Eugenia Barnes. Plano 8010, Miss Willie Lester. Recitation, Miss Willie Lester. Recitation, Miss Willie Ashburn. Essay, "Life of Mozart," Miss Clara Jos-

sey.
Voacl solo, Miss Duggan.
The society adjourned to meet February

The society adjourned to meet February 21st.

The programme was varied and exceedingly interesting. The entire afternoon was rendered delightful by the ease and cheerfulness of each response. It is believed that a literary society, when properly conducted, is most potent not only inbanishing asperities and inherent imperfections, but also in developing a taste for pure literature, art and music and bringing to light timid virtues. Two paths lie before us in life measuring the difference between beautiful, seemly lives, hopefully reaching forth toward a divine ideal, and selfish, egotistic lives, striving "to appease their low ambition in any form that individual covetousness inspires." The former yields the fragrance and symmetry of a well-directed life; the latter, the foulness of one ill-poised and ill-directed. The former path it is that education endeavors to teach us to follow. The beautiful is embalmed in all nature around us, but to be able to express that "deeper consciousness and full spiritual apprehension of the suggestiveness of nature's beauties," to embody these conceptions revealed through nature in every detail of life, require the training of all the faculties, the thorough expansion of the mind.

The Bumble Bee.

The Humble Hee.

The young ladies of Miss Thornbury's school have formed a company and started a school paper. It is captioned The Bumble Hee, Jr. Its editorial work is in the hands of two competent young ladies, both of whom have had quite a newspaper career. It is run merely for the amusement of the school and has no political platform, but it is a thoroughly democratic and prohibition paper, unlike the majority of the rest.

The editors pork with a zeal and it appears every riday morning.

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION-

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., January 21, 1895.

The boys and girls are taking hold of The The boys and girls are taking hold of The Junior correspondence column in earnest and we are glad to see that the feature is proving to attractive. Some of the letters come from states beyond the Rocky-mountains, which shows that The Junior has readers in even that distant region. We hope that all the boys and girls will write us something interesting for this department.

us something interesting for this department.

The prize offers announced some time ago are exciting more interest as the time for the contest to close approaches.

The time is still several weeks off, and everybody will have a chance to enter. Already a great many stories from the girls have been received in the gold, watch competition. Remember, no story must be over 1,200 words long, and that the contest is open to all girls under fifteen years of age.

A letter has been received from a working boy, who wishes to know if the boys contest is to be limited to the school boys. It is not. Any boy under fifteen years of age can enter the contest. The first prize, a suit of clothes, will be given to the winner of the half mile race. The second prize, a complete baseball outfit-ball, bat, mask and gloves—will be given to the winner of the running high jump. The third prize, a fine football, will be given to the winner of the running high jump.

Now is the time to be training for these events. The field day will be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday in February, if the weather is suitable, at a place which will be announced later. In our next issue we will give explicit directions as to how entrances to the events must be conducted.

Now, let everybody get to work in earnest, and developments will show who are the prize winners.

Irish Humor and Courage.

The late Daines Barrington, having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmel, abused the defendent in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invectives.

After Barrington had got back to Dublin, however, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Foley lost no time in paying his compliment to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with slush and foam, announced his arrival at Barrington's residence by a thundering knock at the door.

The valet answered the summons and

ton's residence by a thundering knock at the door.

The valet answered the summons, and, opening the street door, beheld the apartion of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater with a large stick under his arm and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

Rers.

"Is your master up?" demanded he, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Phys. Person with the stairs and told in the purport of his visit.

his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Mr. Barrington, "for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks he has for me."

The man was leaving the bedroom when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said: "By your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

the same time Mr. Foley entered the room.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington. "I have made it a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure eight with his shillalah.
"You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much humor as cool courage.
"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

No, replied the can."

"Yes," said Dalnes, "that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No, replied the other "I pledge you my

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you until you are out "You won't"

You won't?"
"No."

"No."
"I'pon your honor?"
"I'pon my honor."
"That's enough."
said Daines, turning
over and making himself comfortable. "I
have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and
may rest as safe as though I were under
the castle guard."
Soon he began to snore.
"Holloa" said Mr. Foley, "aren't you
going to get up?"
"No," said Daines. "I have the word of
ar Irish gentleman that he will not strike
me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to
get up to have my bones broken. I will

get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading for a man catches cold very quickly through reading a dump paper."

The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel.

up, Mr. Barrington, for, in bed or bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so

droll a heart."

The result was that in less than an hour afterwards Daines and his intended chastiser were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

Robbing the Professor.

story is told of a college president who pected that some of the students had need to rob his hen-roost. Near the in-

and," handing down a hen, "here's Mrs. Prex; and, "handing down a chicken, "here's Miss Prex. I guess that'll do."
The doctor quietly got over the fence with the fowls, and went to his house.
The poor robber of the hen-roost descended to find his companion gone.
What they said when they met will probably never be known; but in the morning the two young gentlemen received a polite invitation to dine with the president, an honor they could not very well 'decline, Possibly they were embarrassed when, seated at the table, they saw three fowls roasted for the dinner, and we can imagine their sensations when the doctor said:
"Now, young gentlemen, will you have a piece of old Prex, Mrs. Prex, or Miss Prex."
How the dinner passed off, and how the

Prex;"
How the dinner passed off, and how the young delinquents got off, deponent saith not. On that theme history is dumb.
But nothing more was heard of the escapade, the doctor thinking that the mortification was sufficient punishment.

THE JUNIOR CONTESTS

Will Be Held on the First Saturday in March.

It is only a few weeks before The Junior's field day takes place, and all the contes-tants should by this time be down to thor-

tants should by this time be down to thorough training and begin at an early date to regulate their diet.

The handsome prizes have tempted many to enter the races, while there are others that go in it for the fun. But you must remember that some one must lose and that you are as apt to be the winner as the loser.

The reports that have been received this week from the different schools in Atlanta show that there is a good deal of interest shown in the contest and that great fun is shown in the contest and that great Iun is expected on that day. There will be three different events, but the winner of the first cannot enter the second contest and the winner of the second cannot enter the third. So there will be three boys who will carry off the handsome prizes on that day. The Junior would like to have all the boys who are anticipating going into the

winner of the second third. So there will be three boys who will carry off the handsome prizes on that day. The Junior would like to have all the boys who are anticipating going into the races to send them during the week a letter stating where they had rather have the contest take place. The place that receives the largest number of votes will be the place decided upon. Be sure and send in your vote this week as it will be announced in next week's issue where the contests will take place.

In training for this contest a boy ought to try the different events and find out which he is best in, and train for that one only. Remember that you cannot do two things well at once. If you excel in running enter that contest, if jumping then enter that. The training for the contests is about the same. Take this advice and you will see that it proves to your benefit in the end. De not drink coffee and by no means eat anything that is sweet two weeks before the contest. Of course it will be hard fo keep from eating a good pudding, but a spoonful of pudding or a slice ofcake will set you back two weeks, that is, all the training that you have done in two weeks will be lost. Drink wateror tea and let coffee aione. Regulate your exercise, increasing it a little every day, but not too much. Say, you run seven blocks this morning before breakfast, do not come back and sit down to the breakfast table and eat a big breakfast, but wait at least twenty minutes, and the next morning you run nine blocks and keep on increasing the distance every morning until you will be able to run fifteen or twenty blocks and you will be in good trim. The best time to take these runs is before breakfast, as the atmosphere is not laden with smoke and steam, and is more refreshing and bracing.

Follow the above instructions and you will be in the "swim."

The prizes are: For the half-mile race, a suit of clothes; for the running high jump, a baseball outfit; for the running broad jump, a least them than the running high jump, a baseball outfit; for the

The Pilgrim Fathers.

The Pilgrim Fathers.

The pilgrim fathers believed in a purer form of religion than that of the Church of England. They wanted to worship God as they thought was their duty, but they were not allowed to do 50, and fled to Holland in 1608, where they lived twelve years. But evil influences surrounded their children and they longed for a country where they could worship God in their own way, and be free from worldly follies. America offered such a home and they resolved to brave every danger and trust their destinies to God.

They started on their journey in the May-

They started on their journey in the May-They started on their journey in the Mayflower, and in a furious storm near the coast they lost their rudder, mast and sail, but they sought shelter under the side of a small island and landed sixty-three days afterward at Plymouth, in Cape Cod harbor. This was in the autumn of 1620, After landing they commenced building their houses in the snow and sleet. The winter was severe and more than half of them died before spring, but with all these calamities they never thought of returning to their mother country. The night that they landed on this rocky coast was dark and heavy, and the winds dashed the waves high and tossed the limbs of the trees.

waves high and tossed the limbs of the trees.

They did not come like conquerors, with the beating of drums and the blowing of trumpets, nor did they come in silence and fear as the flying come. Their hymns of lofty cheer shook the gloom of the desert to its depths. The stars and the sea heard them sing in the dark and the aisles of the dark woods echoed their anthem. The eagle, soaring from his nest by the waves, and the roaring of the rocking pines was their only welcome.

In this band there were men with gray hair. Why had they left the home of their childhood to die here? There were also fearless women, whose eyes showed the deep love of truth; men of serene brow and youths with flery hearts.

Did they seek in this far country bright jewels of the mines, the spoils of war or the sea's wealth? Nay, they sought the pure shrine of faith.

They found the freedom to worship God on the soil where they first landed and left it unstained, and it is called holy ground.

Alcohol for Medicine and Art. om The New York Herald.

IN THE TOILS OF A QUICKSAND.

By Tom Slaughter.
From The Chicago News.
When the first drowsiness of an Indian summer was manifesting itself in the fall of '84 I had occasion to make a trip to the Kickapoo reservation, in the Indian Territory. From Red Fork, in the Creek country, at that time the terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, I proceeded overland in a southwesterly direction in a spring wagon, driven by one of the laziest, sleepiest, devil-may.care fellows it has been my lot to meet. He was an Arkansas product, and possessed all the characteristics peculiar to the male denizens of the isolated mountain fastnesses of that state.

state.

Occasionally, when Boggs sat nodding in the arms of Morpheus, I would take the gad and prod the mules, in the hope of accelerating their gait; but, after numerous efforts of this nature, in which I had worn out divers gads and much patienge to no purpose, I succumbed to the situation, leaving, the animals to follow out their own ing the animals to follow out their own pleasure, so far as locomotion was con-

pleasurs, so far as nocomotion was concerned.

The trail leading from Red Fork to Wellston, the trading point in the Kickapoo country, to which I was bound, covers a distance of eighty miles as the crow files, and, except at rare intervals, runs through a section of country thickly studded with jack oak and pecan trees, with occasional sycamores and maples. Now and then we came upon large areas of swamp lands, and the trail at many of the points, diverged far from the general direction in which we were journeying. On the second day out we encamped for the night near the edge of one of these tracts at the base of a small mountain range, and, on the following morning I amused myself by shooting ducks along its edge.

morning I amused myself by shooting ducks along its edge.

At surrise Boggs cleared away the few simple culinary articles and the lunch box we carried, harnessed and hitched the mules to the wagon and was ready to resume the journey Seeing that I was inclined to linger, he said:

"The trail jogs 'round this hyar mounting, cap, fer 'bout four mile an' sunthin' more, an' then strikes this swale ag'in an t'other side. Ef you're duck sick you kon foller up the aldge of the swale an' meet me on t'other side."

The -idea suited me and was acted upon at once. Boggs drove off on the trail hum-

The idea suited me and was acted upon at once. Boggs drove off on the trail humming, "Then play the life lowly an' beat the drum slowly—" while I waded along the marsh in search of fowl. Occasionally I was afforded a favorite shot, and this fact to say nothing of the beauty of the varied landscape about me, interested me to such an extent that time flew by faster than I was aware of, and it was only after consulting my watch that I realized that I must linger no longer if I expected to meet Boggs in good season.

was aware of, and it was only after consulting my watch that I realized that I must linger no longer if I expected to meet Boggs in good season.

Accordingly, I quickened my pace, knowing that I had fully a mile to traverse ere Freached the appointed place of meeting. I had proceeded but a short distance when I came upon a narrow arm of the swamp which ran westward directly across my course. Having long rubber trunk boots on I resolved to wade across and save time I pushed on and had almost reached the opposite side of the arm when my feet went down into the mire some eighteen inches. I attempted to release myself, but found that instead of freeing myself from the sticky mass I was sinking deeper into it. In a second the awful horror of the situation dawned upon me. I was in the octopus-like hold of a deadly quicksand!

A large oak stood at the edge of the marsh immediately in front of me, and a stout limb projected directly over the point where I was mired, but I had not seen it in time, and now, as I reached for it, I found I could only touch it with the tips of my fingers. My efforts to catch hold of the limb resulted only in forcing me deeper into the quicksand. Two tall hazel bushes grew on the solid earth within five feet of me, and taking my gun I reached over and after several attempts succeeded in catching hold of one of them, but In my efforts to release myself I pulled it out by the roots. The other shared a like fate and a flood of despair came over me. I felt that I was lost.

I reased my voice in loud halloo, hoping that it might be heard by some human being, although I knew full well that I was miles from any habitation and too far from the trail for a chance traveler to hear me should one pass along. I called at the top of my voice for Boggs until I was hoarse from the exertion, but I felt that my cries were fruitless. Then I thought of my gun and taking two carridges from my belt, which was now nearly submerged in the marsh, I loaded the gun and fired twice in rapid succession. Unloosing the be easier to die from a gunshot than to be strangled by the sandy slime and I experimented to ascertain if I could discharge the gun with its muzzle placed against my forehead. As the barrel was a short one, I found that by a strong effort I could blow my brains out if the worst came, and a relief came over me which I cannot delef came over me which I cannot de-

my brains out if the worst came, and a relief came over me which I cannot describe.

I was now up to my armpits nearly and felt that the end was not far off. The sweetness of life and the horrors of death burst upon me with a fullness I had never before realized. Several flocks of ducks flew over me and I felt a twinge of conscience at killing any of the innocent fowls. A water moetar glided by me and hid itself among the cattails on the margin of the marsh. I wondered why my life must be thus sacrificed while that of such a vile creature was spared. I thought of home and friends and wondered what reason would be assigned for my disappearance, and when the thought arose that Boggs would in all probability be suspected of having murdered me, the thought myself niurmuring "Poor Boggs!" Then, forgetful of my resolve to use as a last resort the remaining shell upon myself, I raised my gun feebly and fired again, but I heard no report. I saw only the smoke issuing from the gun's muzzle, the mountain towering above me, a stretch of blue sky and rushes gently waving in the mid south wind.

brandy to my lips and in the sweetest tones I ever heard in my life he ex-

tones I ever heard in my claimed:
"Swallow her down, ol' man, an' you'll be all right side up 'th care after nex' Chris'-mus, an' I'll bet a new tanned buckskin. You've had a darned cluss call, but jest keep up your narve an' Eph Boggs an' his mule 'il yank you outer this 'fore you can sav 'scat.'

mus, an' I'll bet a new tanned buckskin. You've had a darned cluss call, but jest keep up your narve an' Eph Boggs an' his mule "Il yank you outer this 'fore you can say 'scat.' "

I took his advice and under the reviving influence of the liquor I soon recovered my senses completely, although I was almost exhausted from the terrible mental and physical distress I had undergone. It transpired that I had been in the quicksand nearly four hours. Boggs had reached our intended place of meeting and, not finding me, had lain down for a nap. He was awakened by the rustling of the wings of a flock of wild turkeys flying over him. How long he had slimbered he could not tell, but he found the afternoon far advanced. My twolonged absence led him to believe some accident had befallen me and he concluded to drive along the markin of the swamp in hopes of meeting me. The only shot he had heard was the last I had fired and it was this that led him to the spot. I owed my preservation up to that time to the fact that the trunk of a small tree had in some way become lodged in the quicksand below me and upon which my feet rested, as Boggs ascertained by probing in the mire with a pole.

Taking his camper's ax, he cut a number of poles from a neighboring wood and made a sort of bridge or platform reaching across the arm of the marsh. Stending upon this he worked with me until I recovered consciousness. All his efforts to pull me out of the mire by main strength proved fruitless. Finally at my suggestion, he fastened a larlat around my body just under my arms, threw the other end over the limb above me, fastened it to the rear axle of the wagon, and then, by carefully leading the mules off and occasionally prying about me with a pole, managed to extricate me from the quicksand.

Night had fallen when he had got me out, and after giving me a bath and a sound rubbing he gave me the brandy that remained and wrapped me up in our blankets. I fell into a sound sleep, and on waking found myself lying in bed at a small Indian settlement ne

NOTES.

Brooklyn street cars killed thirty-four persons during 1894.
Chicago street railway companies are capitalized at \$56,000,000.
Brooklyn, N. Y., elevated and surface roads carried nearly 200,000,000 passengers the past year.
Motormen in Baltimore are arrested if they do not stop their cars before passing the engine houses of the city fire department.

the past year.

Motormen in Baltimore are arrested if the do not stop their cars before passing the angine houses of the city fire department.

Experts have made exhaustive tests, and have found that it took no more power to haul the double truck car than the single truck car.

An electric railroad is to be built in the spring from Merced to the Yosemite valley, in California. The length of the road is to be sixty-five miles.

The drivers of the Metropolitan Railway Company of Washington, D. C., struck a week or so ago against a reduction of their wages from \$2 to \$1.60 per day.

According to the figures of Chief Engineer Parsons, of the New York Rapid Transit commission, the cost of the proposed electric railway under Broadway will be \$66,000,000, exclusive of expenses for right of way, damages to buildings, etc.

Construction has been commenced on the electric railway between Kingston and Dalkey, Ireland. The road will be completed by the lst of May, and will be the first of, the American type in that country. The line will consist of eight miles of double track.

The longest strictly suburban railroad in Ohio extends from Sandusky to Norwalk, a distance of sixteen miles. Besides carrying the United States malls, general express baggage, the freight traffic of the road is such that two special trips per day are required with a freight car.

Some of the Baltimore, Md., strest cars are not equipped with fenders as required with a freight car.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Traverse City, Peninsular and Old Mission Electric Railway Company. The road will be twenty miles long, and will run from Traverse City, Peninsular and Old Mission Electric Railway Company, which proposes to construct an elevated electric road will also run passenger coaches of standard railroad size.

Senator Teller, by request, has introduced a bill in the senate to incorporate the National Rapid Transit Company, which proposes to construct an elevated electric road will also run passenger coaches of standard railroad si

The Cooking and Barbecue Club.

Last Friday the executive committee of the Cooking and Barbecue Club met to de cide on the programme for the next meet-

cide on the programme for the heaving.

Mr. Edmund Bridge, as chairman, announced that the club was in very good condition and that the next meeting would be held at the residence of Aline Mitchell.

Mr. Joe Lewis was elected to membership in the club and will prove a valuable member.

The club was organized in the summer for the purpose of giving barbecues, but was changed into a cooking club in winter. Under the presidency of Miss Lizzle Lewis the club has flourished for a long time and will continue its interesting meetings until summer, when the first barbecue of the

AN OLD TIME HERO.

The Story of Theseus and the Minotaur.

The people in Athens were in despair. For year after year they had been paying to the cruel king of Crete the most in-human tribute that one state ever paid to another. In modern times, when one country conquers another, the victorious people demand territory or a great sum of money as a satisfaction to their offended national honor.

In the time of which I am now speaking,

however, such material considerations were entirely inadequate to the requirements of the occasion, and national honor was never satisfied without the sacrifice of human

satisfied without the sacrifice of human victims. That was an age of blood, when kindly sentiments rarely found lodgment in the breast of king or ruler, and individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were not recognized.

When Minos, king of Crete, therefore, found himself in a position to demand reparation of the Athenians, he cast about in his mind for the most cruel punishment that he could devise. Following the heartless custom of his time, he determined that he would have human blood as a sacrifice to his vengeance, and he ordered that to his vengeance, and he ordered that fourteen of the noblest and best young people of Athens should be sent to him every year, seven boys and seven girls. What was he going to do with them? Let

What was he going to do with them? Let me tell you. In a great stone structure, built years before by the famous architect Daedalus, and known as the Labyrinth, Minos kept a monster, half man and half bull, huge, horrible and feroclous, whose food was human beings thrown to it while living. This monster was called the minotaur—that is to say, "the bull of Minos," the name being formed from the two words minos and taurus—and the cruel king made frequent use of its horrible services in ridding him of people that he wanted put out of the way.

It was as victims to the minotaur that the noble young Athenians came to Crete,

the noble young Athenians came to Crete, and this fearful tribute had been paid year and this fearful tribute had been paid year after year, apparently without hope of relief. King Aegeus, of Athens, seemed powerless to resist the demand, and throughout all Attica no champion of the long-suffering young people rose in their

throughout all Attica no champion of the long-suffering young people rose in their defense.

Meanwhile, away off in Troezene, a handsome boy was growing up to manhood. He was the son of this very Aegeus, king of Athens, and of Aethra, daughter of the king of Troezene, but he had never seen his father, nor had he heard of his princely estate during the days of his youth. The boy's name was Theseus, a name that was destined to ring throughout Greece as second only to that of Hercules for deeds of strength and valor.

One day, when Theseus had reached maturity, his mother led him to a great stone that lay partly embedded in the ground in the park adjoining the palace.

"Theseus," she said, "the time has come for me to perform the duty that your father enjoined upon me many years ago. You have arrived at the estate of manhood, and are able to meet the emergencies and conditions of the life to which you are destined.

"Your father is Aegeus, king of Athens.

"Your father is Aegeus, king of Athens. He left me before you were born, having exacted my promise that if the child we expected should be a boy, I would raise him in a manner befitting a king's son, and hold up to his young raind all the heroic characters of our time as his models.

els.
"That promise I have striven to keep, and it remains for me now only to tell you the last thing your father said before he departed. Leading me to this great stone, he took off his sandals and his sword. Then with the strength for which he was famous, he lifted the stone, put the sandals and the sword under it, and let it fall back into its place.

the sword under to the lits place.

"Having done this, he turned to me and bade me send you to him at Athens as soon as you were able to lift the stone and take frem under it the articles that he had put there for you. I have brought you here today that you may make the trial of your

strength.

"It will grieve me much to have you leave me, but your father's commands must be obeyed. Besides, a mother's heart must not keep her son from going out into the world and bearing himself like a man and a heare."

hero.

"There is the stone. If you can lift it, the time has come for you to seek the king, your father, at Athens; and may all the gods guide and protect you!"

Theseus was stirred to the very depths of his soul by what his mother told him. Hav-

ing often heard from her, and from others at his grandfather's court, the theilling stories of the great heroes of Greece, particularly those of the illustrious Hercules, he had longed to emulate their brave deeds, and here was the opportunity. He had the spirit of a here, and that spirit called him to the great world of action, where he might win honer and distinction.

The young man lifted the stone without difficulty, and it was the proudest minute of his life when he took from their resting

of his life when he took from their resting place the good sword and sandals that were

Soon after that eventful incident Tneseus set out for Athens. Disregarding the ad-vice of those who would have contrived for vice of those who would have contrived for his safe journey by sea, he took the route by land, in spite of the fact that robbers and monsters of evil repute infested the country. Indeed, that was the very reason why he determined to go by land, for he thirsted for the glory of combat and conquest, so that, even at the beginning of his cereer, he might win renown.

Many tales are told of his perilous adventures, through all of which he passed trumphant and with ever-increasing fame. A great savage, named Petiphetes, son of Valcan, was the first foe he encountered to the same of the same o

and valor, and a skillful thrust of his father's sword warded off the blow of the iron club and laid the savage robber dead at his feet. Taking the club, which he always thereafter bore as a mark of his first vic-

er's sword warded off the blow, of the iron club and laid the savage robber dead at his feet. Taking the club, which he always thereafter bore as a mark of his first victory, the young prince resumed his journey toward Athens.

He met other robbérs and monsters on his way, all of whom he slew, and by the time he reached the knigdom of his father he had established his right to be numbered among the great heroes of the time.

What he had accomplished, however, was as nothing compared with what he was to do later on.

It seems that the sorceress, Medea, who had alded Jason in carrying off the Golden Fleece from Colchis, had gone to Athens when she fled from Corinth, and by her wiles had married. King Aegeus. Having the power of divination, as all sorceresses had, she knew Theseus to be what he really was, although he came to Athens as a stranger, even to his father.

Fearing that her influence over the king might be lost if he should acknowledge Theseus as his son and heir, she told him direful stories of the young man's purposes, and persuaded him to put poison in the cup of wine that he would offer the stranger when he approached the throne.

But just as Theseus was about to take the cup, the king recognized him by the sword at his side and the sandais on his feet—they were the same that he had put under the great stone many years before. And then, filled with a great joy at beholding his own son in the handsome young man, the king acknowledged him as his helr, and gave him the place of honor at his court.

Medea, exposed and disgraced, mounted her serpent-drawn charlot and departed for Asia, where we lose sight of her, though some say that the country named Medea was called so after her.

Soon after Theseus was acknowledged by King Aegeus as his son and successor, the time came for the annual tribute to be paid to Minos. The young men and women were always drawn by lot, and the day of the drawing was one of sadness and mourning throughout the city.

A thrill of hope went through the people now, however, for th

departed on its mournful voyage, not, however, before Theseus had promised his father that, should his mission be successful, he would fit his vessel with white sails on his return.

King Minos had a beautiful daughter named Ariadne, and when she saw the young Athenians in the audience chamber, where they were brought soon after their vessel arrived, she was so deeply impressed by the heroic bearing and manly beauty of Theseus, that she resolved to aid him in escaping the fearful fate to which he and his companions were destined.

Seeking an opportunity to talk with him alone, she told him of her purpose and arranged a plan of action.

The Labyrinth, where the Minotaur lived, was so constructed that no one unfamiliar with its intricate windings could find his way out after having entered. It would not do, therefore, for her to send Theseus in to find the monster buil without providing him with a means of finding his way out again. she gave him, for this purpose, a ball of thread, which would unwind as he proceeded, and when he had found and slain the Minotaur, as she did not doubt he would do, he might follow the thread back to the place of entrance. With the thread she gave him a great sword, and bidding him be careful and courageous, she saw him enter the terrible place.

Meanwhile, she waited for his return, her confidence being as strong as that of the young prince himself.

And he did return, having slain the Minotaur with the sword that Ariadne had given him, and followed the thread back to the open air.

Then, liberating his companions, Theseus led the way to his ship, in which, before dawn they all departed, accompanied by Ariadne.

On their way back to Athens they stopped at the island of Naxos, it is said, perhaps

dawn they all departed, accompanied by Ariadne.

On their way back to Athens they stopped at the island of Naxos, it is said, perhaps for fruits and provisions, perhaps that Theseus might execute a plan that he had formed concerning Ariadne. The goddess Minerva had appeared to the prince in a dream and told him that the young woman was destined to become the wife of Pacchus.

dream and told him that the young woman was destined to become the wife of Bacchus.

This revelation produced so great an effect upon Theseus that, in spite of the inestimable service that Ariadne had rendered him and his companions, he determined to get rid of her. We cannot but regret that he soiled his fame by so ungrateful and so unmanly an act, but while Ariadne slept he sailed away from the island, leaving her there alone.

His conscience smote him, however, and so full of remorse was he for his treatment of the young princess that he forgot his father's injunction about changing the sails of his vessel to white in case he should return victorious. When, therefore, the old king, who was always watching the horizon for the appearance of the ship.

the old king, who was always watching the horizon for the appearance of the ship, saw it coming under a spread of black canvas he cried that his noble son was dead and he had nothing left to live for. So he cast himself into the sea and was drowned and that sea has been called Aegean from that time to this.

A Mighty Fine Business.

When a now celebrated lawyer first open-ed a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler. He was annoyed somewizat by the previous occupant's callers, and ir-ritated by the fact that he had few of his

own.

One day an Irishman entered.

"The cobbler's gone, I see," he said.

"I should think he had," tartly responded the lawyer.

"And what do ye sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few books.

"Blockheads," responded the fusty one.

"Then," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye ain't got but one left."

George boasts of a very smart dog, living an interior town. The other day a horse left standing hitched to a buggy, and is its owner was visiting, the animal fright and ran away. He was good that the dog say him, and heads a bugger of the torse, select the

OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENTS

There has been a marked improvement in the letters to The Junior's young correspondents' corner of late, but it is not yet up to the standard that we have set for it. There are no brighter boys and girls in America than those who read The Junior, and they can prove it by letter-writing. Some stories have been sent in, which we will publish later. Let every boy and girl write us a letter when they have anything interesting to tell, and it will surely interest the other boys and girls.

The many allusions to contributions made to the hospital fund are from boys and girls throughout the country, who have been asked to send 10 cents each for the children's ward to be built at the Grady hospital, where little sufferers who have no homes of their own may be cared for. It is a charitable and worthy object, and the many responses received show how the children have taken hold of the idea.

Pearl Forrester and Chive Emily Gilbert, Albany, Georgia—Dear Junior: We read your paper every Sunday night, and we are expecially interested in the story of Mr. Thimblefinger's country. Our town has several churches and a courthouse and two hotels which are very large. As this is our first attempt, we beg to be excused.

Joseph Shelor and Lee Swain, Reeves's Station, Ga.—Dear Junior. Will you allow two lads of seventeen summers from the old red hills of north Georgia to enter your amusing and instructive columns? How many of the cousins ever go 'possum hunting? We go quite often and have just any amount of fun. We will relate a little adventure we had some few nights ago. We had caught five nice, large 'possums and were waiting for the dogs to tree again. We had been seated only a few moments, when we heard the dogs barking furiously. We ran at break-neck speed in the direction they were barking expecting to get another 'possum, but we were unpleasantly surprised and somewhat frightened on reaching the tree up which the dogs were barking, when a huge wildcat leaped into the air and with an awful squall went bounding through the woods. Just at this frightful time the rain began to pour and put out our torchlight and we were left to grope in darkness in a strange, dense woods—we knew not where. After wandering for hours we came into a road and you bet we scampered home right lively. Would be giad to correspond with any of the cousins.

Annie Henley, Randolph, Ala You all know that The Junior has asked us to write what we think will interest each other, and as I think this will interest some of the girls, I have decided to write. I know it will not interest the boys though, as it is about dolls—not real ones, but just paper dolls, cut out of delineators or anything else that has pictures in it. I like them better than real dolls. The way we play with them is this. We take a gentleman and a lady and just as many children as you want in a family; then we select names for them; then we take some more just the size of them, if we can find any; if not any near their size will do. These we have for their clothes. We also take the dresses that have no heads and when we cut them out we leave little pieces of paper over the shoulders to fold down on the wrong side to hold them on. It is great fun, girls, and you had better try it.

me wrong side to hold them on. It is great fun, girls, and you had better try it.

Mattie Dews, Victor, W. Va.—My brother takes The Constitution, which we all enjoy ever so much. I have just finished reading the letters of The Junior and think I would like to become one of the number, and I hope you will not turn me away. I am a little girl twelve years old and live away up in the mountains of West Virginia, five miles from the canyons of New river. Three miles from my home are the Gauley Mountain Coal and Coke Company's works, which are now extensively mined. I am horseback when the weather is bad. I want to learn fast so that some day I may be a teacher or fill some useful position, but fear it will be a long time first, as we have only four months of public school in this county. I sometimes envy city boys and girls for their church and school privileges. I am going to send a silk square to Ben C. Knight. I pity the shut-ins, oh, so much. My brother has been confined to the house all winter with much love to all.

Mamie I humpkin, Athens, Ga.—I have

much love to all.

Mamie Ijumykin, Athens, Ga.—I have been reading the letters in your paper and thought I would write one, hoping you will print it in Sunday's paper. I go to school and study grammar, spelling, reading, history and arithmetic. I have been studying Henry Hudson and I like him very much, but I like Columbus the best, I have two pets, a rabbit and a dog. I have a little baby brother and he is one of my pets, too. I live in Athens and am eight years old. My papa takes the paper and I read The Junior every Sunday. I am going to look for this in next Sunday's paper.

H. O. Riggan, Hamlet, N. C.—I have long been an admirer of The Constitution, Jr., and have several times thought I would write, but have never done so until row. My father is a section master on the write, but have never done so until row. My father is a section master on the Seaboard Air-Line, and is now at a washout, about forty miles from home. There was a very sad accident on the railroad about fifteen miles from here a mouth or so ago—two trains ran together and killed both of the engineers. I live in the country, but there are fine prospects of a town here in the near future. I live about five miles from Hamiet, which is the largest railroad center in the state, although it is a small town. I am at present going to school, but it will soon be out. I like to go to school and tope all of the cousins do. The next time I write I will tell you about some curious rocks.

Amethyst Vane—Cousins: After the kindness shown us by the editor of the grandest paper in America, if we don't improve our time we should be banished from its columns; so now if you will be patient for a little while I will, tell you of a regular Betsy Hamilton wedding I attended some time ago in the backwoods of middle Georgia.

I was invited by the groom, and being anxious to see the knot tied I begged leave of my mamma and papa to go. I arrived about 2 o'clock at the home of the bride. The main building consisted of the big room and two shed rooms, rinall turch and upstairs (or rather the loft). I was usherd into the fire, where I thawed out. A large crowd soon gathered, nostly felative. The bridegroom was an hour itse, the same the family to think Stary

for many years to come. After the bride was dressed for the all, mportant event in she came to warm. She was dressed to kill, in a 10-cent worsted, bedecked out in ribbons of every hue of the rainbow, lace, silk and braid, with a three-yard train wiping up the floor, which was covered about two inches in fine white sand. To save scouring as the old I day said.

All of a sudden in came a little boy, with his eyes dilated and aose running and vainly trying to find his coat sleeve—the failing of the young America—and lisping: "Mary Jane, yonner comes Sam Brown and de preacher, too."

With this startling piece of news the bridesmalds hurried Mary Jane out into her room while the crowd rushed to the door and places where windows ought to be to see if the groom was really there. I saw and recognized the expectant by his wide sombrero hat, big feet and pladpants. His coat was on the claw hammer style, of light brown and checked goods, which said coat would have fitted the gable end of the barn to perfection. He seemed to be very nervous when he came in and seemed as if he was trying to hide behind his hat. In a few minutes, his 'best man' asked her mother for a plin, then we all knew the secret. His celluloid collar was only two numbers too large, and therefore would stand very prominent over his ears and caused him to appear as if he was playing hide and seek.

"Wall, boys, I'm ready," after pinning on a huge red rose of artificial manufacture. He was escorted to the door by the waiters, where he gave Mary Jane a "sounding buss," grabbed her by the wrong arm (the other being false) and marched out into the middle of the room.

Mr. Preacher being frightened started off with a burial ceremony, which caused Sam to back square out by saying: "I'm gwine to give you a peck of corn on decob to splice us, and I don't want none of your darned foolishness." Mary Jane thought her Sam-was gwine to fight, so she interposed by saying, "Make haste and find the place, Mr. Preacher, as it's snowing and I don't want on thalf as red as

James E. Black, Speedwell, Ky.—Only short time has passed since I became reader of your excellent paper, and an atmitter of The Junior corner. I enjoy reading the cousins' letters so much that have decided to ask permission to join tha happy band. I will ask the cousins what is the motto of the United States? Wha was the first book written in America?

C. B. McRae, Quitman, Ga.—I have been a read er of The Constitution for a long time, and have noted a great improvement in The Junior.

I am proud to say I am a farmer's son. They a certainly happier and more independent than a other class of people.

This is a very picturesque country, with its in the saying to and fro, and the ground total covered with wiregrass, so called on account its durability.

What trees are celebrated in our history?

Who was "Poor Richard?"

Who first used the expression "To the vicibelong the spoils?"

Lee Link, Hunters, S. C.—I am going to se now; I started this week. I will send 10 cent the Grady hospital. I have a little brother as for H. W. Grady; he is nearly three years old. I will-answer Saltie Nilas's riddle: The first thing a boy does when he falls water is to get wet. Where did Noah strike the first nail the drove in the Ark?

Edor and Gladys Thornton, Elmont, Tex-ma has been telling us about the poor litt children, and we want to send you some mo help fix them a comfortable to stay; each sends a dime.

Gertrude and Alma Reeves, Mebane, N.C. comes two sisters, Gertrude and Alma asking admittance to the consins' depa We enjoy on much reading the cousins' is We wish to contribute our mite toward dy hospital for little children; we wish richest blessing may reward your labors a hospital. Ages thirteen and seven.

Lizzie Rothwick, Dillard, N. C.—Here with my New Year greetings, with my hea ing full of love and good wishes to the re the dear old Constitution.

I will try this morning, despite the glo and cold weather, to have a pleasant little tet with the cousins.

I think our nage could be read a load.

tete with the consins.

I think our page could be made highly ong by devoting the proper time and at ur letters, and as the department impare advancing and improving, and she deavor to help by doing our best.

How many of the boys and girls had Christmas? I, for one, had a very nice sidering the weather, which was as cold as I ever saw, with snow, hall and sleet; body said we must have a good time be was Christmas times, and we did have time.

R. L. Savage, Dryden, Texas.—I thin stitution is one of the best papers publ south. It contains so many interestip problems.

I live near the border between Texas co. This is a wild country; most all o itanta are Mexicans. There are a great hills and deep canyons near here. As a great many wild animals around the bear, nanther, etc.

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FIR "WOMAN'S BAFE.

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS

They Will Meet in Atlanta on the Last Day of This Month.

IN THEIR REGULAR ANNUAL CONVENTION

Miss Susan B. Anthony Presides - A Number of Bright Women Who Will Be Here-Other News Items.

The coming of the female suffragists to this city on the last of January to attend the twenty-seventh annual gathering of the national American Woman's Suffrage convention, is a renewed argument in favor of Atlatna's metropolitan reputation.

At the last convention Atlanta was se-

lected as the place for holding the next convocation of the sisterhood by an overwhelming majority.

This, too, in spite of the fact that Atlanta is removed by several hundred miles from the geographical center of the country and occupies a point on the extreme territorial

A great many of the delegates live in the extreme southwest, and they will find it



difficult matter to get to Atlanta, but they have pledged themselves to attend in spite of the inconvenience, and they will be among the first to arrive in the city.

The purpose of the convention in selecting Atlanta is to educate the people of this section in the doctrines entertained by the association and to propagate their views by actual contact and discussion. It is claimed the suffragists that they have never failed to secure followers in all parts of the country in which the annual sessions have been held, and for this reason they

have decided to enter the southern field. In Georgia there are several ardent and influential members of the association, including the small, but faithful contingent in

tion is going to flood the city with a lot of female cranks in masculine attire, whose meeting in Atlanta will be one of mock gravity, intended only as a masquerade and tion the coming of the convention will shed a new light on the situation and the people of Atlanta will be surprised to know that among the delegates are many of the brightest and brainiest women of the coun-try whose names are familiar to nearly eve-

Among the delegates who will likely attend the convention are Miss Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Belva Lockwood, Elizabeth Katy Stanton, Francis E. Willard, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, D. D., Dr. Mary Jacobi, Rachel Foster Avery, Lucy Anthony and several others. Many of them are women of wide literary reputation whose books are not only read in this coun-

try, but across the water.

The convention will be called to order by Miss Susan B. Anthony at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 31st in DeGive's opera house on Marietta street. Miss Anthony is one of the oldest mem-

bers of the association. She has been iden-tified with the suffrage movement for more than forty years, and her name is associated with that of Lucy Stone, deceased, in its earliest inception. Lucy Stone commenced the agitation over forty years ago. She was born in Massachusetts and educated at Oberlin college. This was the only college in America at that time that permitted co-education. It is said that her father refused to educate her, acting upon the notion that it was a foolish waste of money to ed-ucate a woman. He lavished it freely, how-ever, upon his son, and this only served to inflame his daughter's ambition, who was more determined than ever to obtain the ucation that she coveted. In a quiet way she sold blackberries and afterwards taugh she sold blackberries and afterwards taught school. By rigid economy and self-denial she zoon accumulated enough movey to defray her college expenses. At Oberlin college she first conceived the idea that subsequently grew into one of the greatest reform movements of the country. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Willard, the father and mother of Mrs. Frances E Willard, one of

other of Mrs. Frances E Willard, one of the degelates to the convention, were both educated at Oberlin college after they were

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the recording

New York, and then and there replied to one of the toasts in a manner that captivated her cultivated fellow dinors. She is vice president at large of the association, and a fine specimen of the best type of the younger 'new women.'

"Of course Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Ellen Eattle Deitrick, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Rachel Forster Avery, Mrs. Josephine K. Heney and most of the others who have borne the brunt of the battle, lo, these many years will also be present, and from Kansas there should be a delegation of very respectable members, for it is understood that the women there mean to continue the fight with all vigor. Wyoming and Colorado should not be less forward, but it is possible that, having won the battle for themselves, the women of those two states may stay away.

"It would be strange, however, if the convention should meet without Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobl, of New York, who gives as the reason for being a suffragist that she has a logical mind. Dr. Jacobl is past fifty, is sometimes spoken of as more abrupt than suave in her speech and manner, and for many years has been the best known woman physician in America, eminent as are some of her sisters who have devoted their lives and talents to the healing art. During the session of New York's constitutional convention last year she labored with great persistence before 'hat bedy and made one address upon its floor that won general attention, even from her ofponents, as a well reasoned argument and one in which misrepresentation and extravagant statements had no place. Although she is an American in the best sense of the term, she is not a native of this country, having been born in London, Her father, however, was George P. Putnam, the American publisher. She came to the United States early in life and when but a young girl entered the Woman's Medical college, Philadelphia. After her graduation there, she studied at the College of Pharmacy in New York, being the first woman graduated, and then went to Paris, where

president of the state association; Mrs. F. C. Swift, M. Allen, M. M. Chandler and Mrs. M. L. McLendon, The officers of the local organization are

Mrs. F. C. Swift, president; Mrs. M. L. McLendon, first vice president; Dr. S. M. Hicks, second vice president; Mrs. H. M. Tripp, secretary and Mrs. M. Chandler,

be at the Aragon hotel. Miss Lucy Anthony and Miss Upson will reach the city in a few days to make all necessary arrange-

Atlanta will greet the convention with her

cordial welcome, and the delegates will be entertained in the old-fashioned southern Card from an Atlanta Member. Editor Constitution: An article in you list Sunday's issue on "Woman's Rights" begins by saying—the heading is "used simply as a text to discuss woman's status on the social organism." It is a hopeful sign for the cause when men base their opposition to equal suffrage upon scientific principles, rather than the whimsical, silly articipies, so long used of sentiment and gements, so long used, of sentiment and chivalry. In the article before me the writer begins by saying that the status of men and women has always been different. writer begins by saying that the status of men and women has always been different. He traces the development from the savage to civilized man, from the slave woman to the wife—in so many words—but anthropologists deny that woman was first a slave, but say she was rather the equal of man in all respects. Her slavery came later. "In this evolutionary process," says the writer, from savage to Christian, "men and women changed alike, and new adjustments between the sexes necessarily ensued, but sexual differences were not obliterated. They were naturally increased, for men and women of civilized nations are more unlike than those of savage tribes." In what way more unlike? He considers the finest adjustment of the duties and functions of the sexes was found in the southern states before the war, in which "man and woman, like binary stars, revolved around a common center of gravity, mutually influencing but in no sense distinctively disturbing each other." He forgot to mention the difference in magnitude of these binary stars, I was born and brought up in the south and know now, with even the intelligent classes, inferior in every respect was woman's position to man's. She had but little authority and looked to the man for everything, not being able, the wife, to spend a dollar without asking it of her husband, as he owned and held all the property in his name. She was as dependent upon him as his slaves. I well remember how galling this order of a ffairs fas to the woman, al. though she submitted uncomplainingly, not realizing sufficiently the injustice to see any way out of it. The writer continues: "but with altered conditions, consequent to



MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

change of this fine adjustment, men and

maried.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the recording secretary of the national association, is the daughter of Lucy Stone. She is a woman of marked personal beauty and possesses a strong mind.

Not long after the movement was started Miss Anthony, on the floor of the New York. Not long after the movement was started Miss Anthony, on the floor of the New York. Potting and the start of the women of that gathering the right to the women of that gathering the right of the women of that gathering the right of the women of that gathering the right of the women in New York. Not long ago the state of Wyoming conferred the right of suffrage was ever exercised by women in New York. Not long ago the state of Wyoming conferred the right of suffrage upon the women of that state, and since that time Miss Anthony has fondly looked for the conguest of that state, and since that time Miss Anthony has fondly looked for the conguest of that state, and since that time Miss Anthony should be suffrage stake and the women have made considerable headway in the state of Illinois. This state may eventually fall into line, also.

Miss Anthony is now seventy-five years old, but her mind is still bright and vigorous and she has, no doubt, many years of continued usefulness before her.

The officers of the national association are Miss Susan B. Anthony, president; Mrs. Estelie Dietrick, corresponding secretary, and Miss Molie G.—Flay, chairman of committee on railroad rates.

The convention will be his session until the Sth of February and will hold three meetings a day. A small fee of admission will be charged at the night sessions of the sound of the convention one of the delegates writes in the convention.

The convention will be charged at the night session of the sound of the convention one of the delegates writes in the solution one of the political political convention. The convention of the most interesting of the many of the political political

who write about supplementary parts being needed to complete the periphery of a circle, think a circle could be complete if the two parts of it are not of equal weight and value? This is what women claim is necessary and what they wish to complete the "full conception of human kind, of the species man"—not that any development could make woman man. If the writer of of Tennyson he might have shown that the idea of the poet was that no culture or development of woman, resuiting from the same course of study and occupation pursued by men could, in any way, affect the distinctive characteristics of woman, which is something inherent that belongs as a permanency to her organization. Hence we believe that the dual principle, masculine and feminine, is essential in all that concerns the life of the beings that are brought into existence by means of this duality. If evolution from the homogeneous to the heterogracuous emphasizes sex then all the more necessary this feminine product should be represented by itself in all that concerns the life of this half—an integral part of the whole.

The writer has evidently studied Spencer, Darwin and Huxley, as he traces the evolution of life and sex of both plant and animal from their origin, in accordance with known scientific principles, and says it is a "broad physiological law that change of structure carries with it a change of function," but function is not limited, as he gave the illustration in the little fresh water hydra. Both sexes of all animals, man included, have organs for all the same functions. So the law cannot be supposed to apply in this distinction, the difference in the size and appearance of the two sexes in the different animals, as the horse and other domestic ones, cannot be due to their habits of life, and the service rendered man, as they are exactly the same, by both sexes, but here, as with man, must be due solely to sex. Conditions modify development, but do not change nature. We find this among



MISS MARY C. FRANCIS.

different men and women, but given the same conditions and general make-up of mental and spiritual development, and you will have the same results from both sex. That old-time idea, that "man is logical, women emotional, man's intellect judicial, women emotional, man's intellect judicial, women rustful and belleving," depends entirely upon surroundings, mentality and education. Sex has its sphere and function; beyond it, life is the same in both sexes, following in all its variations the same general laws, and so long as the two sexes are essential to the propagation of life there is no possible chance of loss on atrophy of that which constitutes sexual differences, whatever the conditions may be. The subtle, mysterious charm that exists between the two will, emain and always constitute the basis of all that is noble and beautiful in human life, however much of trouble and misery the abuse of it may occasion. No duties or occupations of either sex can ever abrogate the relation the two hold to each other, as it is a law of being holy and sacred, and everything in life will adjust itself to it. The history, as well as natural development, is taken up in this article, and the attempt made to prove man's superiority to be due to his sex. The writer says that among primitive tribes all domestic labor was performed by women, and that it had much more in it to stimulate intellect than that of the occupations followed by men-that of warfare and the chase—and he asks the question, how did man acquire the supremacy? With primitive people the battles of life were all upon the physical plane, where only physical force was needed and the allotment of labor would naturally be to give to woman such employment as would best compare with fier duties as mother; to man those of greater risk and danger; hence, such fell to him as would develop greater physical strength and courage. Women in certain early savage tribes had physical strength equal to the men, but the natural functions of motherhood precluded MISS MARY C. FRANCIS. functions of motherhood precluded women in general from occupations that would develop the physical strength equally with men, and only in the physical powers have men been proven superior to women.

As civilization in its ownward march has brought the two sexes more on the same plane of action, where the developed mental and spiritual faculties control the physical, woman has shown herself equal to man in every field where there has been fair competition. As to the status of woman, it has varied with circumstances and conditions with different people in all historic time. In the classic period of Egyptian, Grecian and Roman history women were admitted to the highest positions of honor and trust and lost none of the feminine qualities of the sex. Women in all ages have been found in succepositions and commanded the sex women in all ages have been found in succepositions. feminine qualities of the sex. Women in all ages have been found in such positions and commanded the admiration of the world by their ability, yet losing nothing of that which characterizes her as woman. We find them everywhere in public places today fulfilling every requirement made upon them, still remaining distinctly feminine, from Queen Victoria down to the brave Atlanta girls, who have not sought, but been forced to seek self-support.

"The beautiful ingrained qualities in woman" do not make her too sympathetic and impulsive for either judge or juror, is the testimony of the men in the highest official positions in Wyoming—governors, judges of the supreme court, ministers, etc. In casting the ballot in that state judgment rather than political preferment has been the controlling influence with her. Woman has had the right of suffrage there for twenty-five years—long enough to test its influence both upon her and the social, political and educational conditions of the people.

political and educational conditions of the people.

The conclusion of this article contains a Spencerian generalization. It says that inthe lowest types of life all the functions are performed by few and simple organs, with so little vital sympathy between them that the organism can be divided into separate parts and each part live; that it can bear great mutilation without detriment to life. But, with the higher and more differentiated types, with more closely connected relations in the function of the different organs, disturbance of one affects the whole and life is more easily destroyed. This law, of course, applies to the varied relations of the social organism, but in a wider, more involved sense, as the subject is broader and more complicated, for we know at the same time in this complexity is involved other principles equally true and vital. We know, for instance, that with differentiation comes increased power of adaptation that enables an animal to adapt itself to various conditions and not only live, but thrive. This ability increases in the ascending scale of existence, from the barnacle, fastened to its rocky bed in the ocean, where it lives its short life and dies, up to man, who, by skill and Rnowledge, has learned to live in every clime under the most adverse conditions. So with the differentiation of the higher moral and spiritual character of men and women. The old, rigid rules that controlled them on a lower, more restricted stage of action have become very nearly obsolete, for in the new broader outlook of life they are learning to adapt themselves with nobler and worthier pursuits. Labor-saving machines have liberated both men and women from so much of the drudgery of life that they have been brought closer together in the new fields of labor from necessity, and, as we see, are learning every day to adapt themselves to this new order of life, and good—only good—can come out of it, as it contains all the elements of srowth and progress.

If Mr. Jones will attend the meetings of the woman's people.

The conclusion of this article contains a

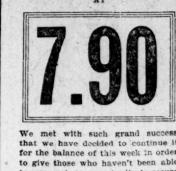
In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

OUR SUIT SALE



to give those who haven't been able

Rare Bargains!

our regular \$12.50 and \$15 suits are included in this sale. We just re-

Fifty Black and Blue Cheviot Suits.

Nothing like them has ever been shown in Atlanta under \$12.50; they go with the balance at \$7.90. You know when you see it in our ad, it's

Pure blood is necessary for good health. Poisoned or poor blood, either from disease or other causes, should be attended to at once. True and genuine specialists who study and have the experience just for those troubles alone should be the ones to consult. Dr. Hathaway & Co., are the acknowledged leaders in the successful treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, skin, blood, and nervous affections. Consultation free at office or by mail. EISEMAN & WEIL.

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Address P. O. B.z 374.

Address P. O. Box 374.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Epilding, Atlanta, Ga.

Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City
bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Eurveys of all
kinds. Special attention aven to mines,
quarries and hydraulics july 29 19

w. F. & H. A. JENKINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.
Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMEIN & READ,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.
K. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building,
8% Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

89% Whitehall street.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
62 Gate City bank building,
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Dr. Hathaway & Co USEBARNES'INK

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.

MEN—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea. Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Barreuness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Elank No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No 4 for catarrh. 64-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper.

Call on them or eddress MRS. UPTODATE: How much do you pay for your baking powder? MRS. INARUT: I always use the

Blowhard Baking Powder, and that, you know, is 50c a pound. MRS. UPTODATE: Why don't

you use "The Best" which is made by the Kamper Grocery Co.? It is only 40c a pound; besides, I think it is much better than the Blow-

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; branch store at 201 Peters street. In addi-tion to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing-such seeds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and redand garden seeds for fall sowing—such seeds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and redtop grass seeds; also, a large variety of
turnip seeds of the growth of 1894, such
seeds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch,
White, Amber, Yellow and Mammoth RedTop, Globe, Dixle, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cowhorn, Yellow Aberdeen and other
varieties; all fresh and true to name. Also
a few bushels of German Millet on hand,
which will be sold low. Fall Gaobage,
Collard and Radish Seeds on hand; also, a
few pounds each of five or six kinds of ine
Onion Seed, which will make onions large
enough for table use before Christmas, if
sown now. All of the above and other
goods at 95 Whitehall street and branch
store at 201 Peters street. The usual supply of fine Wines, Ales, Beers and Porter,
Brandies, Gins, Rums and Whiskies of the
very best grades, both foreign and domestic, at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store at each place. Please
call and see him and examine. All orders
accompanied with the cash filled promptly
and at reasonable prices. Stocks large and
numerous at each of his houses. Terms

Fish Globes 75 cents. NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall.



Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874. ats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip, ts, Paralysis, Piles, F. tu'a, Female and ate diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urin-Organa, etc.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

For New Year's. EVERYTHING MUST GO. Call and see the many beautiful pictures and make an offer.

Let others talk "half prices" and "quarter prices" to their hearts' content. We can beat em all with the logic of good values. A few crumbs of comfort may be gathered here and there, but if you want a whole loaf of satisfaction, buy your clothing of us. We stay on safe grounds by telling just what the store is and what is here to sell and our way of selling it. Don't be half way right when it is so easy to be "all right." If you want the best, come

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.,

here; if not, anywhere else will do.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

38 Whitehall St.

ISAAC LIEBMAN

Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,

28 Peachtree Street

Local Money to loan on Atlanta Property at 7 per cent and 8 per cent.

\$1,400 BUYS 3-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130, on Bailey street.
\$500 ON ANY TERMS buys new 3-room house, lot 35x100, on Collins avenue, near Marietta street. Why pay rent?
\$1,600 BUYS 4-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street.
\$1,500 BUYS new five-room house, corner lot, 50x150 on Crew street; easy terms.

I HAVE A HOUSE and about an acre of ground on Flat Shoals road to exchange for a farm.

SEVERAL PIECES of central property at very low figures.
I HAVE FOR RENT—Nos.

15 Marietta street.
\$2 Peachtree street.
\$5 N Broad street.
\$5 N Broad street.
\$6 N Broad street.
\$1 MONEY TO LOAN on property at 7 per cent and 8 per cent. No delay. Money in the city.

13 Peachtree street. \$1,400 BUYS 3-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130,

Sain'l W. Goods. J. A. Reynolds.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Offers.

Real Estate Offers.

PRETTY, NEW, 5-ROOM CREW ST. cottage, neatly finished, wide front veranda and hall and rear porch, excellent neighborhood, brick walks, lot 50x190 feet to 20-foot alley, shaded, elevated, for only \$2,500, payable \$800 cash or in a vacant lot, remainder at rate of \$22.50 per month with 8 per cent interest. It is a cholee, cozy new cottage home, cheap. Submit your offers at once.

EAST LAKE, NEW, 4-R. COTTAGE on lot 50x200 feet, for \$1,000, or will exchange it for renting property in Atlanta.

BOULEVARD, NEW, 5-R. COTTAGE, water, gas, lot 50x150 feet, paved streets and walks; very neat, choice home, \$4,000, on easy terms.

HAYNES ST., the old "Gramling property," between Hunter and Rhodes streets, side and rear alley, lot 100x200 feet, 9-r. dwelling in fin condition, renting to good tenant; mortgaged for \$2,000, due in two years. Will exchange it subject to mortgage for vacant or improved city or farm property. Will also include three, new, 3-r. cottages, covered by the same mortgage, and which are worth \$2,250. Submit of the subject to mortgage, and which are worth \$2,250. Submit your offers at orde.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate and Loans.

\$2,250—Best corner lot on northside of city, in one block of Peachtree; big snap. \$4,750—Beautiful north side home, corner lot; place cost \$7,500; must be sold. \$13,000—Alabama street store renting for \$70. \$11,000—Peachtree home, close in; cheap. \$2,000—Capitol avenue lot, 50x197. \$2,000—Mest End six-room cottage; cheap. \$2,000—Morrison avenue 7-room home; easy terms. \$7,000—Elegant Inman Park residence of

\$7,000-Elegant Inman Fark residence on large lot; must be sold; cheap.

57 ACRES at Clarkston, nice home, fruit, etc., for only \$3,000.

\$500-Three-quarter acre lot at Decatur; nice shade.

ALL KINDS Decatur and suburban property. Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House. On Tucaday, February 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell, upon the premises, the beautiful

DOUGLASS PLACE on the corner of Peachtree and Bowden streets. The lot fronts 90 feet on Peachtree by 190 on Bowden, and is one of the prettiest locations in Atlanta. The house is very large, commodious, well constructed and beautifully arranged. The sale will be absolute: the titles are perfect; the terms: one-third cash, balance in one and two years with 8 per cent interest. There is no better investment than Peachtree street propery. There is no more valuable lot than the Douglas lot. Go out and inspect it.

G. W. ADAIR.

J. B. Roberts, Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

5-r. brand new house, monthly pay-ments 3,800
5-r. Georgia avenue, monthly payments 1,500
100x200, North avenue, want offer 3,000
48x150, corner lot, Forest avenue 2,200
10-r. Smith street, 1 block Whitehall 4,259
100x250, Capitol avenue, fronts two streets 3,000
10-r., Forest avenue, all conveniences 8,500
Some good rent-paying property for sale

OUR STORE, 56 and 58 Marietta Street, having

DAMAGED BY FIRE, We have moved to

41 AND 43 EAST ALABAMA ST., Where we will be ready to supply our customers as usual.

TRIPOD Paint Co.



THE GRAND.

TONIGHT

And Tuesday at Matinee and Night Second engagement here of the

Interpreted by the same excellent com-pany which scored such a pronounced suc

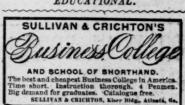
LADIES' SPECIAL RECEPTION

ess here two seasons ago. Regular prices. Seats at grand box office

LADIES ONLY

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL 19 E. Cain St. FRENCH-GERMAN-SPANISH. Director: L. Coche.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents IN PRETTY CHINA

LYCETT'S. 831/2 Whitehall Street. Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decora-tion a specialty.

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The largest and best in the south. Graduates secure positions immediately. Over 6,000 now at work. Send for handsome call alogue and enter at once oct 25.1m.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA. Executive Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1896.—
To the holders of the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company endorsed by the state of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of an act approved October 27, 1870:

The governor of Georgia is authorized and directed by an act of the general assembly approved December 18, 1894, to make to the above named bondholders the following proposition, to-wit: "Said bondholders shall deposit their bonds with the treasurer of this state on or before the lat day of March, 1896, for the purpose of exchanging said bonds for new bonds of the state, or receiving the principal and interest thereon in cash, as they may prefer; that so soon as three-fourths of said bonds have been so deposited the treasurer be authorized to exchange at par new bonds of the state of Georgia bearing 3% per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and running for twenty years, for the principal of said Northeastern bonds so endorsed by the state and to pay in cash the accrued interest due on said bonds at the time such exchange is offered that the treasurer can negotiate and sell the bonds of the state of Georgia herein before referred to at a sum greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event he shall not exchange the same at par, but shall sell the bonds of the state of Georgia and from the principal and interest of all the bonds of the said Northeastern bonds make a par the state of Georgia and from the principal and interest of all the bonds of the said Northeastern bonds endorsed by the state, as herein required, until the entire amount of the issue aforesaid has been taken up NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD BONDS on same. The treasurer of the state continue to exchange or to pay a Northeastern bonds endorsed by the sias herein required, until the entire am of the issue aforesaid has been taken or paid off in full. The treasurer shall is a receipt to the party depositing the bin the name of the state of Georgia each bond and coupon so deposited, to surrendered when the new bonds are ceived or the money paid for the old." All persons destring to accept this position are directed to deposit this with Hon. R. U. Hardenan, treas of Georgia, in accordance with the about the continue of the continue



don't deceive

others to deceive you-certain dealers

"canadian club" bottles with inferior whisky-they make more money that way-ask for the genuine and be sure that you get

bluthenthal

& bickart.

marietta and forsyth streets. hello! no. 378.

ACME Pure Old Rye Whisky

the best distilleries of the world, and its purity is abso-

Leading physicians recommend it for its efficacious medicinal qualities. It should be upon every home side-board and in every family medicine

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO 7-13 DECATUR ST.



DR. W. W. BOWES.



Southern Medical Dispensary,

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, im-dency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, con-fusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured, BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Uters, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrolula erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, generation, generating urine, generation, generating urine, generating unitary sediments, cystitis, etc., URETHRAL STRICTURE ma-

home." No cutting, no instruments.

VARICOCELE cured by sub-cutaneous ligation. No cutting. No bleeding. - Must be cured at the Dispensary. Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited, the majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 2c; stamp. Book for men for 4 cents in stamps, Medicines sent in plain package by express, All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address.

DR. W. W. BOWES,
2 1-2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Hours—8 to 12 a. m.: 2 to 7 p. m.; Sunday
5 to 11 a. m.

Etched Gas Globes Carver & Harper, 79 Whitehall.



A PLACE FOR REST.

Bill Arp Says He Has Found It Down in Florida.

HE IS MAKING THE MOST OF IT, TOO

Bill Is Reveling in Rest Up to His Neck. A Party Goss Fishing, butCatches No Fish.

The pious poet wrote: "Oh where shall rest be found-Rest for the weary soul?"

The happy-hearted Tom Moore wrote: Sweet vale of Avoca-how calm could 1 'In thy bosom of shade with the friends 1

Everybody wants rest-rest from care and apprehension—rest from pain or overwork—rest for the mind and the body. Pope says: "All the joys of sense Lie in three words—health, peace and com-

It looks like we all have a natural right lustrious he will have a competence, are many things that war against irtues. A man may inherit disease in the way of pestilence, Quarret, abors may destroy his peace, or robbers or fire may take away apetence, but these are exceptions.

lons, and says that where the found people is done by the unions are more happy than mate themselves. Among the Germany and France it is the parents to make the they do it so juding nine cases out of ten it recomestic happiness. In no was the find such fillal respect. Joined to advance their worldly interests— the remainder joined out of conscientious conviction, but of the whole hundred not more than fifteen are zealous, consistent working members. This is about the aver-age of every Christian church in this coun-try and this 15 per cent preserves the church and saves it from disintegration, just like ten richteeus men would have

per cent of professing Christians are nevertheless the hope of a sinful world.

Just so there are, perhaps, not more than 15 per cent of real happy marriages, but there are enough to illuminate the married state and set it up before mankind as the highest ideal of human happiness.

And so Bob and I ruminate and expandate and speculate on human happiness, just like we had an idea of reforming mankind and making everybody happy. We would if we could, but we can't; young people will continue to be fools and marry in haste and repent at lelsure. Robert McCay is my old college mate. He and his wife will spend the winter with us here and it amuses the young people to see him and I get close together on the veranda and with our feet on the ballusters and our pipes in our mouths talk and talk and smile and talk again. We have already been overour college days with their hallowed memories. We have Iamented the dead and counted the living on our fingers. Robert is a brother of our old Professor Charles McCay. He and his wife have recently returned from their travels and like the hunted hare have gotten back to their old haunts and are seeking their old-time friends. It is an instructive pleasure to hear them tell of Berlin and Leipsic and Strassburg and Florence and Rome—imperial Rome—where the best people of all civilized nations congregate. It is the Mecca of all Christendom. It is studying ancient and modern history without a paintings, and sculpture and the manners

ing ancient and modern history without a book to listen to them-tell of ruins and paintings, and sculpture and the manners and customs of the people. We have a happy family. All of its members came here to rest—to renew their vital forces and to escape the hard withers of the Piedmont region. The northern bilzzards, like the comet, still switch their icy tails around this way. No more freezes have visited us, but fire is comfortable at morn and night. My wife and I and Mr. and Mrs. McCay are the patriarchs—the balance wheel of the household. The young folks want to run away with the wagon sometimes, and we have to hold them down. Mrs. Henry Grady is here with her children, and she holds the fort quietly between the old folks and the young. She is a smart, graceful woman and a noble mother. Then there is Mrs. Hill, a niece of "our Ben." a tired, overworked teacher fin the public schools of Atlanta. She came here for rest, and it has renewed her youth. I wish that all the tired female, teachers could spend their winter vacations here. The men have built their retreat on Cumberland island, but the wonen have none. There are no class of people in the state who have so much responsibility upon them as the female teachers, and no class that are so faithful to the trust. Then we have an invalid maiden from Virginia—the liveliest and loveliest of all our family. It would take a whole college of doctors to tell when or where Miss Annie is siek, for her merry, contagious laugh is heard all over the house. May the good Lord afflict us all with that portion of her malady. Then we have a sweet girl graduate, not long from the Lucy Cobb. Her rosy cheeks and ruby lips and quick, glancing eyes, her nimble, springy walk, her merry wit and repartee all indicate that she, too, is a very tired invalid. But I think that Miss Ruth is gaining strength, for she went out on the gulf today to fish for groupers and while the billows heaved so did she in kindred sympathy—well, they all heaved except Miss Gussie Grady, and the only reason

World's Fair Highest Award.

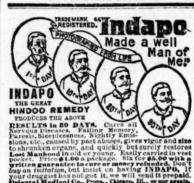


Suits Overcoats Underwear

Less Than Former Prices.

STOP WALKING

When you can ride so cheap. Our Buggles meet this long felt want, while our Carriages afford elegant finish and infinite pleasure. As for our Wagons, Drays, etc., everybody uses the "Owensboro," Now is a good time to get big bargains in Plush R obes. Choice selection and prices on everything in keeping with the times. THE GEORGIA BUGGY COMPANY,



JACOB'S PHARMACY

ATLANTA, GA.

Is Cheaper Than Kindness

8 cans Best Jam for 1.00

Light is cheaper than darkness.

"The hit dog yelps." Don't be hit by high prices. Buy 6 cans best California Peaches

Pears, Apricots, White and Black AT HOYT'S. Everything in proportion.

W, R. HOYT.

Phone 451.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. WANTED—By a competent housekeeper position in hotel or large boarding house will leave city or state. Address Miss R. E. W., No. 446 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19—2t. lanta, Ga. jan 19—2t.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER desires position; has had long experience in general
office work; can keep books and owns
typewriter. Address Stenographer, Box
424, Huntsville, Ala. jan 15-6t

WANTED-Boarders.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to occupy bright sunny room; good table; in private family; north side. Address W. P., care Constitution. jan 2-3t su mon tu.

135 SPRING STREET is newly fitted; lovely rooms, single or en suite; elegant board; every convenience; good location.

jan 8 tues thur sat

PERSONAL,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application for transfer of retail liquor license from A. L. Furstenburg to O'Byrne Bros., at 66 Decatur street, will be made at the next meeting of the city council, jan 19-3t. 1 HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that at the next meeting of the city council I will apply for transfer of my liquor license at 59 Decatur street to P. D. O'Donnell. Patrick Carr.

R. Watts & Co., jeweiers. 57 Whitenall. FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. FOR SALE—Fine Field glass, cost \$30, for \$10; privilege of examination. Address Box 382, Cincinnati, O. jan20-5t.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE, headlight and illuminating oils in any quantity, delivered at your door. Send a postal card to No. 95 North Boulevard; orders promptly attended to. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

LOST—Friday, December 27th, lady's gold watch and chain, marked "E. G. B." on face; a very liberal reward will be paid for its return. For particulars apply at Constitution office.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. FOR SALE-A large 6-year old carriage horse, perfectly gentle and kind. Call on L. Shummay, 155 Summit avenue. jan20-3t

smile, and they all agreed to keep the af-fair a dead secret and made the captain promise not to tell. But murder will out and I have related it just as it was told to me. It was an awful time and has com-pletely paralyzed the grouper industry in this region.

or. Press cream Baking Powder

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED-Man with push to introd new article among merchants and stable-men in Atlanta and every city and town in Georgia and surrounding states. Pays 5 per day; sells on sight; no competi-tion. Address with stamps. American Mfg. Co., 434 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. jan24-2t

SALESMEN—We send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City. july 5-312t

WANTED-Salesmen. Salary or commission, to introduce our goods to the trade; permanent position; staple line; pleasant work. Address, with stanc, King Manufacturing Company, 9 17, Chicago.

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury. 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Woodbury Facial Soap.

epu3-1y

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line, Manufacturers' il Company, Cleveland, O. sept25- m

OUNG MAN, twenty-three, wants posi-tion. Good, quick penman, experienced in bookkeeping, office and clerical work. Must get employment. No offer too small to be considered. Good references. A. H., care Constitution. jan 29-2t su mon.

care Constitution. jan 22-ts u mon. WANTED-Work of any kind, by sober, honest, young Irishman. Address Work, this office. WANTED—A situation in an office by young man (married) who can command some money for the right thing if needer after investigation. Address M. T. P. care this office, jan 19–7t.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE WILL LEND AT ONCE \$500, \$1,000, \$1,300, \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,500, \$5,000 on best city property, 3 to 5 years time, at 7 and 8 per cent. Large loans from \$10,000 to \$50,000 quickly negotiated at 6 per cent. Wayman & Connors, \$25 Equitable building.

7, 7½ AND 8 PER CENT loans made on improved Atlanta real estate, two to five years, interest payable semi-annually; no commissions charged borrower; no delay. Apply in person to the Scottish-American Mortgage Co., office with W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. jan 19—1m.

Jan 19—Im.

KILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. Jan 12-19

MONEY-Reliable parties desiring small loans for short time without real estate security call at 33 Inman building.

pecatur St., Kimball house. jan17-6m

Decatur St., Kimball house. Jan17-6m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near
Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Earnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta
real estate security: one to five years
time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings
bank. Jan 6-im.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes
or any notes well secured. T. W. Baxter,
311 Norcross building Jan 3-im.

WE LEND our own money on real estate
in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould
building.

building. decl-tf
WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta
Discount Company, Office No. 20 Gate
City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier.
nov 11-1y

CHOICE CITY and farm loans negotiated throughout Georgia; deal direct with W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building. Bank Building. nove-6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS, \$25 Equitable
building, are prepared to place loans on
business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf FOR FARM LOANS Lnywhere in Georgia come or write to The Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, No. 37½ Whitehall st., Atlanta. nov2 fm 25,000 TO LOAN on long time at reasonable rate of interest, secured by Atlanta real estate. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building.

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ARRIVE. DEPART CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAP OF GEORGIA.

From Hapeville 54 am To Hapeville 640 am To Hapeville 650 am To Hapeville 650 am To Hapeville 160 am \$70 Sarannah ... 730 am From Maoon 1 (46 am To Hapeville 18 300 am From Maoon 1 (40 am To Hapeville 21 15 pas From Hapeville 160 pm To Hapeville 21 15 pas From Hapeville 160 pm To Hapeville 245 pm From Hapeville 160 pm To Hapeville 245 pm From Hapeville 160 pm To Hapeville 260 pm To Hapeville 160 pm From Hapeville 160 pm To Hapeville 160 pm From Hapeville 260 pm To Hapeville 160 pm From Hapeville 260 pm To Hapeville 550 pm To Hapeville 550 pm From Hapeville 260 pm To Hapeville 550 pm To Hapeville 560 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ATLANTA AN WEST POINT RAILROAD.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROL'NA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.) From Norfolk. 5 20 am To Charleston. 7 16 am
From Athens 800 am To Washington. 12 00 m
From Athens 800 am To Washington. 12 00 m
From Charleston. 6 45 pm To Norfolk. 8 15 pm
Grow Charleston. 6 45 pm To Norfolk. 8 15 pm
Grow Charleston. 6 45 pm To Norfolk. 15 pm
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Grow Charleston. 6 45 pm To Norfolk. 15 pm
Grow Charleston. 15 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.
From Ft. Vailey...11 40 am | To Fort Vailey....2 30 pm

S. A. L.

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1230 pm 7 53 a.n Ar Wilmingt'a Lv 7 30 pm 345 pm 9 4) am 11 21 pm Ar. So. Pines Lv 7 30 pm 4 53 pm 10 30 am 12 65 am Ar. Soaford Lv 6 28 am 5 31 pm 11 40 am 1 23 am Ar. Raletah "Lv 5 17 am 3 50 pm 14 29 m 2 23 am Ar. Raletah "Lv 5 17 am 3 50 pm 3 12 pm 4 05 am Ar. Weidon "Lv 2 48 am 11 54 am 5 50 pm 7 30 am Ar.. Nor olk ... Lv 9 00 pm 9 15 am

Between Norfolk and New York. (Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R.)

5 55 pm 7 30 am Lv P'tsmouth. Ar 9 10 am 8 15 pm 9 20 pm 10 45 am Ar Cape Chries Lv 5 55 am 8 10 pm 100 am 2 70 pm Ar. Delmar. Lv 2 55 am 1 15 pm 5 10 am 6 60 pm Ar Phill Cap'ta Lv 2 50 am 10 10 am 7 45 am 8 8 8 pm Ar New York Lv 8 60 pm 8 80 am

No. 34. No. 36. Daily, Centrl Tme No. 43 No. 45.

Trains Nos. 402 and 403 are solid vestibule trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, through sleepers between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va.; Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 28 and 41, solid between Atlanta and Norfolk, carrying Pullman sleeper attached, making direct connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Washington and New York, and all points north and east; at Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Bay Line for Baltimore, Old Dominion for New York. Tains 34 and 45, solid trains between Atlanta and Columbia, with through coaches for Charleston. Tickets for sale at union depot or at the company's ticket office, at No. 6 Kimball house.

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VOL. XX

Great Crowds in to Hear

HAW Were Disappoint

olutions V SUDDEN CHAN

of Sending a Wars
Washingto

Washington, Janua senate galleries were There was no debat Mr. Lodge introduced and Mr. Gray, the b embarrassed by the quand others until his r United States has no ship at Honolulu to m lar government on the This is a self-evident disputed. But he utte the swift change of Cleveland and his adm 1 o'clock p. m. last Sat San Francisco in th Philadelphia started f ble for this lightning The president is out warship to Honolulu next paragraph that sent in accordance usage of the government such is the usage of dent for his attempt the executive had n sentatives of the dust only unofficially. T expect. They were pacity, seeking aid to lic, and any recognition

and prepared for the has just failed. It we had the harbor been It is expected the the resolutions of Pvy

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Mr. Richardson, of T

Speaker Crisp

are exaggerations. ri simply somewhat brok work and annoyance divided condition of the He has made every eff He has made every effe together in order that manetal bill might in this, however, he has up to date. Of course pointment to the spercesent time no house for thirty years, has in tion than this one. A did its work well, and house ever passed a be ed upon one in more than did this house. The senate butchered and the senate and the work which caused to down the large democratice. It was because were the only ones the and they were detern wrath somewhere.

Now that a large nu senatives have been rule, they have no furt lating for the people, a suesion or party cries. entire session after a flected. The new on months before its usu A congress which ha the present one, shou legislate for the con should be the next to tion.

For instance, after fed that he is disch date, three months of to work for his old of the fed with and seeks to fight for the future. So it songressmen. They we repudiated us; now we den the people, any human nature.

The next congress the next congress the matter work for many years pushed.

Wore Bonds Will what do we expe